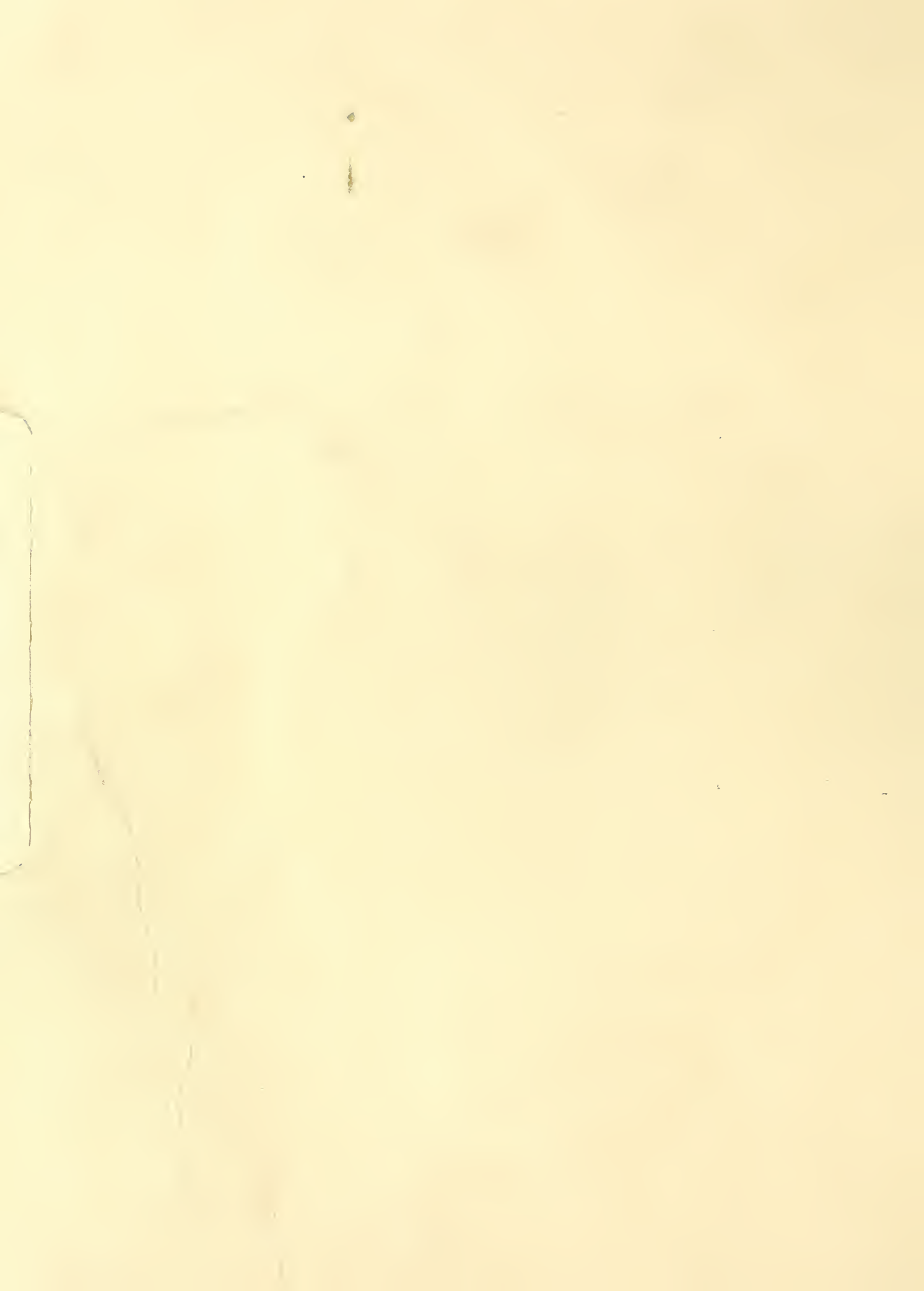


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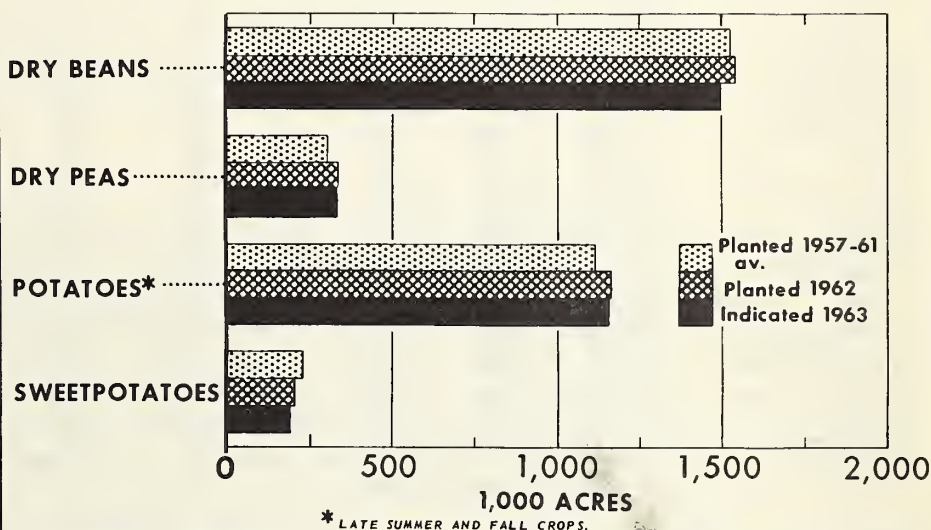
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APRIL 1963

March 1 intentions reports indicate that growers plan to plant about the same acreage to dry peas but 4 percent less to dry beans this year than last. Should yields be near the average of recent years, however, production of dry beans would be slightly larger and production of dry peas substantially smaller than in 1963.

Growers plan 1 percent less acreage of potatoes for late summer and fall harvest than last year and 5 percent less acreage of sweetpotatoes. If intended acreage is planted, production of late crop potatoes probably will be at least moderately in excess of market needs, and prices to growers are likely to continue at low levels.

## PLANTING INTENTIONS FOR BEANS, PEAS, AND POTATOES



U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

NEG. ERS 1902-63 (4) ECONOMIC RESEARCH SERVICE

### IN THIS ISSUE

Trends in Dry Bean Consumption  
and Production

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Table 1.--Vegetables and melons for fresh market: Reported commercial acreage and production of principal crops, selected seasons, average 1957-61, 1962 and indicated 1963 1/

Seasonal group and crop	Acreage					Production				
	1963					1963				
	Average		Indi-	Percent-	Percent-	Average		Indi-	Percent-	Percent-
	1957-61	1962	cated	age of	age of	1957-61	1962	cated	age of	age of
				average	1962				average	1962
	Acre	Acre	Acre	Pct.	Pct.	1,000	1,000	1,000	Pct.	Pct.
						cwt.	cwt.	cwt.		
Winter 2/	242,670	235,330	250,040	103	106	32,999	33,582	34,691	105	103
Spring:										
Asparagus										
early and mid 2/	90,470	83,300	82,800	92	99	2,323	2,510	2,495	107	99
late 2/	65,090	62,920	62,200	96	99	1,318	1,215	n.a.	---	---
Beans, lima	3,520	3,100	3,000	85	97	83	69	n.a.	---	---
Beans, snap										
early and mid 3/	28,900	24,700	26,200	91	106	516	363	424	82	117
Beets	540	550	550	102	100	51	50	52	102	104
Broccoli 2/ 5/	13,300	11,800	13,400	101	114	881	743	804	91	108
Cabbage										
early 2/	14,450	12,400	11,750	81	95	1,854	1,760	1,566	84	89
late 2/	7,810	7,450	7,500	96	101	1,056	956	n.a.	---	---
Cantaloups	33,620	32,900	31,200	93	95	3,544	3,964	n.a.	---	---
Carrots 4/	2,400	2,100	2,900	121	138	469	514	638	136	124
Cauliflower 5/	7,860	7,200	7,500	95	104	679	612	675	99	110
Celery	7,460	6,900	7,300	98	106	3,395	3,169	3,480	102	110
Corn, sweet 5/	35,840	41,200	44,500	124	108	2,464	2,938	3,080	125	105
Cucumbers 5/	11,780	10,000	9,500	81	95	970	830	924	95	111
Eggplant	1,240	900	1,000	81	111	134	126	115	86	91
Lettuce 5/	45,710	33,980	41,750	91	123	7,098	7,004	6,874	97	98
Onions 2/										
early	26,900	22,300	21,900	81	98	2,539	2,676	2,738	108	102
late	11,480	8,350	6,700	58	80	2,239	1,849	n.a.	---	---
Peas, green 5/	3,600	2,300	2,100	58	91	139	115	94	68	82
Peppers, green	8,260	6,300	6,900	84	110	593	543	596	100	110
Shallots	1,220	400	400	33	100	30	11	12	40	109
Spinach	6,860	5,170	4,670	68	90	405	327	285	70	87
Tomatoes 5/	41,600	26,200	27,600	66	105	3,723	3,723	3,467	93	93
Watermelons										
late	87,980	72,800	75,100	85	103	8,697	9,372	n.a.	---	---
Summer: 6/										
Cabbage										
early 2/	7,760	7,280	6,930	89	95	1,502	1,484	n.a.	---	---
late 2/	17,810	18,550	18,300	103	99	3,564	3,676	n.a.	---	---
Garlic 2/	3,480	2,700	4,100	118	152	287	243	n.a.	---	---
Onions										
early	10,500	9,330	9,220	88	99	2,311	2,185	n.a.	---	---
late	55,850	56,400	59,450	106	105	17,673	19,373	n.a.	---	---
Watermelons										
early	234,520	204,600	204,500	87	100	17,276	15,416	n.a.	---	---
late	31,000	34,400	35,550	115	103	3,750	4,199	n.a.	---	---

1/ Exclude Alaska and Hawaii, which are not divided into seasonal groups.

2/ Includes processing.

3/ Production for early spring only.

4/ Arizona winter carrots included with spring season.

5/ Acreage and production for early spring only.

6/ 1963 prospective acreage.

n.a. -- not available.

Vegetables-Fresh Market, SRS, USDA, issued monthly.

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T H E V E G E T A B L E S I T U A T I O N  
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Approved by the Outlook and Situation Board, April 25, 1963

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### SUMMARY

Early reports for crops which make up about four-fifths of total spring tonnage indicate that overall supplies of fresh vegetables will be about the same this spring as last. Among the more important items, substantially smaller supplies of early spring cabbage and tomatoes are in prospect, and slightly less spring lettuce. But prospects are for larger production of a number of crops, including early spring snap beans, broccoli, cauliflower, cucumbers, sweet corn, and spring celery and green peppers. Consumer demand for vegetables is expected to continue strong. However, marketings during the next few weeks are expected to increase materially as additional areas begin harvest. Barring adverse weather in major producing areas, such as occurred last year, prices to growers for fresh vegetables into early or mid-June are likely to average substantially below the high levels of a year earlier.

Remaining supplies of canned vegetables are materially larger than those of a year earlier, and supplies of frozen vegetables the same to slightly larger. Among the more important canned vegetables, supplies of snap beans are a little smaller than a year ago, but supplies of most other major canned items are larger. Among major frozen items, stocks of spinach, snap beans, and broccoli are smaller than a year ago, while lima beans, corn, and green peas are larger. Because of heavy supplies, prices of canned sweet corn, tomatoes, and tomato products into midyear are expected to average below those of a year earlier. However, prices of most other major canned items, and of most frozen items are expected to average close to those of a year ago.

Supplies of potatoes in the early months of 1963, although larger than needed to meet market demands, were moderately smaller than the heavy supplies of a year earlier, and prices averaged substantially higher. With a materially larger early spring crop of potatoes this year than last and a moderate increase in acreage reported for the late spring crop, continued heavy supplies of potatoes are in prospect through spring.

March intentions reports indicate that growers plan to plant a slightly smaller acreage of potatoes both for early summer, and for late summer and fall harvest. However, the indicated late summer and fall acreage, with near average yields, would result in production at least moderately in excess of anticipated market demand, with the likelihood of accompanying low prices to growers.

According to March intentions reports, producers of sweetpotatoes plan to plant about 5 percent less acreage than last year. Should the indicated acreage materialize, yields near the average of recent years would result in a crop only slightly smaller than the heavy crop of 1962.

Farmers reported intentions to plant about 4 percent less acreage to dry beans than last year, but about the same acreage to dry peas. Should yields on the indicated acreages be near the average of recent years, production of dry beans likely would be a little larger than last year; but production of dry peas would be 10 to 15 percent below the large crop of 1962.

#### COMMERCIAL VEGETABLES FOR FRESH MARKET

Early reports indicate that supplies of vegetables for fresh market will be about the same this spring as last. Indicated production of 18 spring crops, which make up about four-fifths of total spring tonnage excluding melons, is 1 percent larger than last year. Among the various crops, materially less tonnage is in prospect for early spring cabbage and tomatoes, and slightly less for early spring lettuce. Less spring spinach and eggplant also are in prospect. But indicated production is substantially larger than a year ago for early spring snap beans, broccoli, cauliflower, and cucumbers, and moderately larger for sweet corn. Production of spring carrots, celery and green peppers also is expected to be larger. Although production estimates are not yet available, indicated acreages of late spring asparagus and onions are smaller than last year, but watermelon acreage is significantly larger.

Overall supplies of spring vegetables are expected to increase materially during the next few weeks as additional areas begin harvest. With a continued high level of disposable income, consumer demand for vegetables is expected to remain strong. However, barring serious weather adversity in major producing areas, prices to growers of fresh vegetables into early or mid-June are likely to average materially below the high levels of a year earlier. The high prices



of fresh vegetables into late spring last year were caused by delayed development and light marketings of many crops as a result of delayed planting and cool, wet weather in the early part of the growing season.

Early intentions reports indicate that producers plan slightly smaller acreages of early summer cabbage and onions, and about the same acreage of early summer watermelons; a slightly smaller acreage also is planned for late summer cabbage, but a slight increase is in prospect for late summer watermelons, and a material increase for late summer onions.

#### Prospects for Major Items

Cabbage--Supplies of winter cabbage were moderately larger than last winter as a result of heavier production in Texas. Because of adverse weather and delayed growth, however, total marketings in the January-February period were slightly lighter than those of a year earlier. Also, demand for cabbage was strengthened because most tender vegetable items had been hard hit by cold weather and were in short supply. Prices to growers for cabbage in January-February averaged about 40 percent above those of a year earlier. By early March, however, unloads of cabbage in the 41 cities exceeded those in the same weeks of last year. Prices dropped sharply and remained well below the high levels of last spring.

Indicated production of early spring cabbage, which makes up about two-thirds of total spring tonnage, is about a tenth smaller than last year. Production in the East is down a fifth. Also, development of the crop in most areas of the East is 1 to 3 weeks behind schedule. Indicated production in California, most of which moves in local markets, is 7 percent larger than last year. Although production estimates are not yet available, acreage of cabbage for late spring harvest is about the same as last year. With larger supplies of a number of major vegetables in prospect into June, producers of spring cabbage are likely to receive somewhat lower prices than a year earlier.

Intentions reports indicate that growers plan to plant 5 percent fewer acres to cabbage for early summer harvest than last year, and slightly fewer acres to the large late summer crop. Yields near the average of recent years, on the indicated acreages, would result in moderately less tonnage in early summer than last year, and about the same tonnage in late summer. With a moderately smaller acreage of cabbage under contract than last year, demand by kraut packers for open market supplies of late summer cabbage is likely to be at least as strong as last year.

Celery--Because of a larger acreage in California and increased acreage and moderately higher yields in Florida, supplies of winter celery in 1963 were moderately larger than in 1962. Prices to growers were about average for the winter season, but somewhat below the high levels of a year earlier.

Indications are that supplies of celery available into late spring will continue significantly above those of a year earlier. Florida growers planted moderately more acreage of celery for spring harvest than last year, and California growers slightly more. With the growing season generally more favorable, yields are expected to be up, and indicated production of 3.5 million hundredweight is a tenth larger than last year. With materially heavier supplies of celery in prospect, and generally ample supplies of other salad vegetables, prices to growers this spring are expected to remain well below the high levels of a year earlier.

Sweet corn--Despite damage from freezes, production of sweet corn in Florida was moderately larger this winter than last. Movement to market in the first few weeks of the season was lighter than a year earlier. But for the season as a whole marketings were significantly above those in the winter of 1962, and prices to growers averaged well below the record levels of the previous winter.

Indications are that supplies of fresh sweet corn into early June will continue above those of a year earlier. Production for early spring harvest, which usually makes up about three-fourths of the total spring tonnage, is estimated at 3.1 million hundredweight. This is 5 percent above 1962 and a fourth above the recent 5-year average. The larger prospective crop in Florida is due principally to more acreage in the Everglades area. The Texas crop also is expected to be a little larger, owing to higher expected yield.

Movement of sweet corn into fresh market outlets is expected to pick up rapidly in May as shipments from Florida increase and movement from Texas gets underway. With heavier supplies of corn and a number of other fresh items in prospect, prices to growers for sweet corn through May or into early June probably will average below those of a year earlier.

Lettuce--Supplies of lettuce during the winter were about the same as in the winter of 1962. Prices in January were generally above those of a year earlier, but since have averaged below the high levels of a year ago.

Indicated production of early spring lettuce, which typically makes up over four-fifths of the total spring tonnage, is down slightly from last year. Production in Arizona is expected to be about a tenth smaller than in 1962 because of lower yields. In California, yield also is expected to be down sharply from the record yield of last spring. But acreage in the State is much larger than last year, and indicated production of 3.1 million hundredweight is up a tenth. Barring delays in crop development, such as occurred last spring and resulted in recurring light supplies, prices to growers through May are expected to average substantially below the high levels of a year earlier.

Tomatoes--Growers in Florida harvested 8 percent more acreage of winter tomatoes this year than last. But freezing weather cut yields sharply, and production was a tenth smaller than in 1962. Since last January, however,



imports of tomatoes from Mexico have been much heavier than a year earlier, and by March total supplies available were running a little above those of last year. Prices in January and February were at the usual high levels for winter, but since have been at moderate levels.

Indicated production of tomatoes for early spring harvest, at 3.5 million hundredweight, is moderately smaller than both last year and the 1957-61 average. The early spring crop typically makes up more than three-fourths of total spring tonnage. Higher average yields than last year are expected for early spring tomatoes in Florida, and prospective production of 2.3 million hundredweight is slightly larger than a year ago. A larger tonnage also is in prospect in California. But planting was late in Texas, many fields show poor stands, and yield is expected to be down sharply from the high yield of last spring. Prospective production of 595,000 hundredweight in the State is little more than half that of 1962.

Onions--Overall supplies of spring onions are likely to be slightly to moderately smaller than last spring. Indicated production for early spring harvest, at 2.7 million hundredweight, is up 2 percent from a year ago; but reports point to a cut in late spring production. In the early spring areas, production in the Rio Grande Valley is about a tenth smaller than last year, largely because of materially lower expected yields on irrigated acreage. Less tonnage also is in prospect in the Laredo area where both acreage and yield are down. But acreage in the Winter Garden area is materially larger than last year, yields are expected to be higher, and indicated production is up a fifth. But the indicated increase in early spring is more than offset by an expected cut in late spring. Growers report 6,700 acres of onions for late spring harvest, 20 percent less than last spring. In North Carolina, severe winter weather killed a large part of the crop that had been transplanted at the usual planting time, and wet soils prevented replanting in some fields. Also, stands in remaining fields in the State are only 85 to 90 percent of normal. Crops in the West are in generally good condition. But acreage in California is down, with the bulk of the decline in the Imperial Valley where growers reported a cut of almost 50 percent. There also was some reduction in the Coachella Valley and in West Riverside County. Yields near the average of recent years on the indicated acreage would result in a production materially smaller than last year.

With substantially larger supplies of dry onions available from the 1962 late summer crop and earlier volume shipments of onions from the early spring crop in Texas, prices to growers in the early weeks of spring averaged well below the high levels of a year earlier and also below the recent 5-year average. With smaller than year-earlier supplies in prospect, however, prices are expected to increase and in late spring may average above those of a year earlier.

Early intentions reports indicate that growers plan to plant a slightly smaller acreage of onions for early summer harvest, but moderately more acreage for late summer. Yields near the average of recent years, on the indicated

acreages, would result in about the same production as last year for both early summer and late summer crops. However, production of late summer onions would be at least moderately larger than needed to meet anticipated market needs. Barring adverse weather in Europe, export demand from that area, most of it for yellow globe varieties, is likely to be substantially smaller than in the current season.

Cantaloups--Acreage of cantaloups for spring harvest is down 5 percent from last year and 7 percent below the recent 5-year average. A substantial increase in acreage is reported in Texas, but this is more than offset by a moderate cut in Arizona, and sharp cuts in Florida and California. Stands of melons in Texas are generally good, but the crop is not as far advanced as last year. Cold weather also delayed planting of the Arizona crop. In California acreage is down a tenth in the desert area of Riverside County, down a third in the Imperial Valley, and is less than a third of last year in the Coachella area. If current production prospects materialize and there is not much bunching of supplies, prices to cantaloup growers this spring probably will average the same to higher than a year earlier. However, market conditions and prices also will be influenced by the size and timing of the early summer crop, and by the quantity of melons available for import from Mexico. Melon shipments from the Apatzingan area of Mexico declined sharply the latter part of April. But there is an increase in both acreage and production of melons on the west coast of Mexico. Cantaloups probably will show a larger increase than last year, and the quality is reported to be above average. Shipments are likely to peak early in May, but are expected to be heavy throughout the month. Shipments are expected to continue into June until there is a heavy volume of melons from the Yuma area.

Watermelons--Early reports indicate that growers plan a slightly larger acreage of late spring watermelons this year than last. Growers in California report a substantial cut, and production in that State is likely to be down. But acreage in Florida is moderately larger than in 1962. Frost in March did some damage to crops in the Gainesville and Live Oak areas, and lack of rain slowed plant development in producing areas of central, north, and west Florida. These conditions may result in more than the usual overlap in harvest with other areas. Should yields be near the average of recent years, overall production of late spring watermelons would be about the same as last year.

Intentions reports point to about the same acreage of early summer watermelons as last year, and 3 percent more acreage for late summer harvest. Yields near the 1960-62 average, on the indicated acreages, would result in about the same production in early summer as last year, and a slightly larger production in late summer.



## PROCESSED VEGETABLES

A number of fresh vegetable items were in light supply during the winter as a result of freezes and other weather damage. Demand for processed vegetables was strong, and indications are that movement of canned vegetables was slightly larger and movement of frozen near the high level of a year earlier. However, total supplies of canned vegetables available in the 1962-63 season were very large, and overall remaining supplies of canned items are somewhat larger than a year ago and about a tenth larger than the 1957-61 average. Supplies of canned snap beans are slightly smaller than a year ago, and the same to slightly fewer cucumber pickles may be available. But supplies of most other major canned items are larger. Remaining stocks of canned sweet corn, green peas, beets, carrots, tomatoes and most tomato products are materially larger, and sauerkraut at least moderately larger. Remaining supplies of frozen vegetables are the same to slightly larger than a year ago. Holdings of asparagus, snap beans, broccoli, Brussels sprouts, cauliflower, and mixed vegetables are smaller than last year. But holdings of lima beans, carrots, corn, and green peas are larger.

Demand for and movement of canned and frozen vegetables during the remaining months of the season are expected to average the same to slightly above a year earlier. Prices of sweet corn, tomatoes, and tomato products into midyear probably will average below those of a year earlier, while prices of most other major items are likely to average close to those of last spring. Stocks of canned vegetables at the end of the current season are expected to be materially larger than those at the beginning of the season, and stocks of frozen vegetables probably will be the same to slightly smaller.

Indications are that large supplies of processed vegetables will continue to be available in the 1963-64 marketing season. Although substantial cutbacks in acreage are indicated for a number of crops, carryover stocks at the end of the current season are expected to be larger than a year earlier. March and April intentions reports for nine crops, comprising over 90 percent of the annual tonnage for processing, indicated that processors plan about 7 percent less acreage of these crops than last year (table 2). Acreage of winter spinach for processing was up sharply, and production was almost a third larger than in 1962. Reports also point to a 3 percent larger acreage of green peas, and 2 percent more acreage of snap beans. But among other important crops, declines of 4 percent are reported for contract cabbage for kraut, 12 percent for sweet corn, and about 20 percent for green lima beans and tomatoes. A number of factors, including the intentions reports, may cause farmers to modify their plans. However, should the intended acreages be planted, yields near the average of recent years would result in substantially less tonnage of vegetables for processing than last year. Sharpest indicated cuts in production would be in sweet corn and tomatoes, those items currently in heaviest supply. The total canned pack would be materially smaller than last year, and the frozen pack probably would be moderately smaller.



Table 2.--Vegetables for commercial processing: Prospective plantings

Crop	Planted acreage			1963 as per-centage of	
	Average	1962	Prospective	Average	1962
	1957-61		1963	1957-61	
	<u>Acres</u>	<u>Acres</u>	<u>Acres</u>	<u>Percent</u>	<u>Percent</u>
Beans, green lima					
Freezing	62,080	63,070	49,830	80	79
Canning	31,800	33,510	28,670	90	86
Beans, snap					
Freezing	41,180	45,560	46,770	114	103
Canning	132,800	142,600	145,890	110	102
Beets for canning	16,580	18,510	19,480	117	105
Cabbage for kraut, contract only	8,090	8,270	7,920	98	96
Corn, sweet					
Freezing	72,570	85,200	79,400	109	93
Canning	371,080	378,250	326,450	88	86
Cucumbers for pickles	118,370	108,240	115,240	97	106
Peas, green					
Freezing	135,140	161,930	162,400	120	100
Canning	270,200	274,090	286,660	106	105
Spinach, winter	10,040				
Freezing	---	3,720	4,550	---	122
Canning	---	4,580	4,650	---	102
Tomatoes	311,930	329,500	263,800	85	80
Total 9 crops <u>1/</u>	1,581,860	1,657,030	1,541,710	97	93

1/ Does not include open market cabbage for kraut nor spring and fall spinach.  
Vegetables - Processing, SRS, USDA, issued monthly.

Because of heavier carryover stocks at the beginning of the season, supplies of both canned and frozen vegetables in the coming season would be close to those of the current season.

#### Prospects for Major Items

Snap Beans--Disappearance of canned snap beans so far this season has been close to the record levels of last season, and disappearance of frozen beans has been larger than a year earlier. Prices for most processed bean items have averaged close to those of last season. Cannery's stocks of snap beans on April 1, at 12.6 million cases, 24/303 equivalents, were slightly smaller than a year earlier.

According to April intentions reports, processors plan to plant or contract 2 percent more acreage of snap beans for processing than last year. Indicated acreage in the East is about the same as a year ago, but moderate increases are reported in the Central States, and the Pacific Coast States. All of the increase on the Pacific Coast is due to a 2,100-acre increase in Oregon. Growers in California report a cut of 400 acres. Should the indicated acreage materialize, yields near the average of recent years would result in slightly larger packs of both canned and frozen snap beans. Such packs, plus estimated carryover, would mean about the same supplies of both canned and frozen beans in 1963-64 as in the current season.

Sweet Corn--Disappearance of canned sweet corn so far in the current season appears to have been slightly above the high rate of last season. F.o.b. prices of corn have averaged moderately below those of a year earlier, and retail prices slightly lower. Disappearance of frozen corn so far this season probably has been below the previous season.

Canners' stocks of sweet corn on April 1, at 19.5 million cases, 24/303 equivalents, were 19 percent larger than on April 1, 1963, and frozen stocks of 103 million pounds were up 9 percent from a year ago.

Intentions reports in early April point to 14 percent less acreage of sweet corn for canning this year than last. Indicated acreage for freezing, about a fifth of the total, is down 7 percent. All major producing areas report decreases from last year. The Midwest, leading producing area, reported a decline of 14 percent; and the West, second in importance, a decline of 9 percent. The intended acreages, with 1959-62 average yields, would result in a substantially smaller overall tonnage than last year. Despite the expected larger carryover at the beginning of next season, supplies of both canned and frozen corn would be at least moderately smaller than the heavy supplies of the current season.

Green Peas--Movement of both canned and frozen green peas so far this season has been about the same as last season. With a little larger supplies at the beginning of the season, slightly to moderately larger carryover stocks are in prospect. Into midyear, when supplies become available from the new pack, prices of both canned and frozen peas are likely to continue near those of a year earlier.

March 1 intentions reports indicate that packers plan about the same acreage of green peas for freezing as last year. Prospective acreage for canning, almost two-thirds of the total, is up 5 percent. Packers in the West report slightly less overall acreage for processing than last year, but those in the East and Midwest report larger acreages. The intended acreage, with average yields and normal abandonment, would result in slightly to moderately more tonnage of peas for both canning and freezing than last year. Should these prospects materialize, supplies of canned green peas in the coming season would be moderately larger than in the 1962-63 season, and supplies of frozen peas would be about the same to slightly larger.



Tomatoes--Supplies of canned tomatoes were moderately larger this season than last, and supplies of tomato juice and most other tomato products substantially larger. Despite generally good movement of most products so far this season, remaining supplies of most items are materially larger than a year ago. Prices of tomatoes and most tomato items in early April were below those of a year ago in the West and Midwest. Eastern quotations on a number of items were near those of last season. Except for some items in the East prices during the remainder of the season are likely to remain below those of a year earlier, reflecting continued heavy supplies.

Processors are planning a substantially smaller acreage of tomatoes for processing than last season. March 1 intentions reports indicate an overall cut of 20 percent. Prospective acreage is larger than a year earlier in South Carolina, Florida, and Texas, the same as a year ago in Colorado, and down only moderately in Virginia and New Mexico. But reported acreage in the important Midwest area is down substantially. Acreage in California, which typically accounts for more than half of the total national tonnage, is 22 percent smaller than in 1962. Trade reports indicate that the field contract price in California is substantially lower than in 1962. Should the indicated acreages in the various areas materialize, yields near the average of recent years would result in a substantially smaller overall tonnage of tomatoes for processing than last year. Because of much heavier carryover stocks, however, total supplies of most tomato items in the coming season probably would be about as large as those of the current season.

Sauerkraut--About the same total supply of sauerkraut was available in the current season as in the previous season. Movement so far this season has been at a generally high level, although perhaps a little below that of last season. Thus, remaining supplies of kraut are slightly larger than a year ago.

April 1 intentions reports indicate that kraut packers plan 4 percent less contract acreage this year than last. Should yields be near the average of recent years, production on the indicated contract acreage would be moderately smaller than in 1962. Cannery stocks of sauerkraut at the end of this season are expected to be a little larger than a year ago. No data are available on prospective open market purchases of cabbage for kraut. However, such purchases typically make up about a third of the total tonnage used for kraut. Should packers purchase as much tonnage on the open market as last year, total supplies of sauerkraut in the 1963-64 season probably would be only slightly smaller than those of the current season.

Spinach--The winter crop of spinach for processing in Florida and California was almost a third larger than in 1962. The big increase was due to a substantially larger acreage and materially higher yields in both States. Cannery stocks of spinach on March 1 were slightly larger than a year earlier. Data are not available on the prospective acreage or production of the spring and fall crops, which together make up more than 50 percent of the total tonnage.



Beets--Canners' stocks of beets on March 1 amounted to 6.0 million cases, 24/303 equivalents, almost 2 million more than on March 1, 1962. April 15 intentions reports indicate that growers plan 5 percent more acreage than in 1962, and the largest acreage since 1956. Should yields and abandonment be near average, production on the indicated acreage would be record high. Such a production, with the large carryover stocks in prospect, would result in very heavy supplies of beets in the 1963-64 marketing season.

Cucumbers for Pickles--Carryover stocks of cucumber pickles at the end of the current season are expected to be smaller than a year earlier. However, prospective 1963 acreage is 6 percent larger than last year. Average yields and normal abandonment, on the indicated acreage, would result in about 7 percent more tonnage than in 1962 and a record large crop. Should present prospects materialize, supplies of cucumber pickles in the 1963-64 marketing year would be moderately larger than in the current season, and close to the record supplies in the 1961-62 season.

### POTATOES

Supplies of potatoes were moderately smaller in the first quarter of 1963 than in 1962, and prices to growers averaged substantially above the low levels of a year earlier. Storage stocks of fall-crop potatoes on January 1, at 118 million hundredweight, were moderately below the heavy stocks of a year earlier. Also, production of 3.8 million hundredweight of winter potatoes was a tenth smaller than the previous winter.

Movement of potatoes into food outlets in the first quarter of the year appears to have been moderately larger than in the first quarter of 1962. Fresh market sales probably were a little smaller than a year earlier, but overall movement to potato food processors appeared to be larger. Exports also were several times larger than a year ago, owing to sharply increased movement to Europe, where weather hampered movement of potatoes in Northern Europe from mid-December to March. However, because of lighter diversions of potatoes--to starch and livestock feed--total movement of potatoes during the period January-March was significantly smaller than that of a year earlier. About 3.6 million hundredweight of potatoes were diverted to these nonfood uses in the first quarter of this year compared with 12 million hundredweight last year. Despite the somewhat lower rate of overall disappearance in the first quarter of 1963 compared with 1962 and the fact that supplies were in excess of market needs, smaller total supplies of potatoes compared with the early months of last year held prices to growers about a fourth above the low levels of a year earlier.

### Spring Prospects

Indications are that supplies of potatoes this spring will continue to exceed market needs. Storage stocks of fall-crop potatoes on March 1 and subsequent data on marketings indicate another large supply of old-crop

potatoes at the beginning of spring. Production of early spring potatoes is estimated at 4.4 million hundredweight compared with 3.4 million hundredweight a year ago. Although production estimates are not available for the important late spring crop, near average yields on the indicated acreage would result in moderately more tonnage than last spring. Total acreage for late spring harvest is up about 5 percent from 1962. Acreage in the Southeast is up slightly as a result of increased plantings in Alabama. Acreage in the West is up 7 percent from last year with both California and Arizona reporting significant increases. More than two-thirds of the total late spring production is in California and Arizona. The first USDA production estimate for late spring potatoes will be available May 10.

Domestic demand for potatoes is expected to be about the same this spring as last. Export demand probably will continue stronger than that of a year earlier. Canada, largest consumer for U. S. potatoes, has substantially smaller remaining supplies of old-crop potatoes than a year ago, and exports to other countries may be larger than last spring.

#### Prospects After Spring

Intentions reports indicate a fractionally smaller acreage of potatoes for early summer harvest this year than last. Growers in California, Kentucky, North Carolina, and some parts of Virginia plan moderately smaller acreages than last year, but growers on the eastern shore of Virginia plan 5 percent more acreage.

Producers of the important late summer and fall crop plan to plant 1.2 million acres, 1 percent less than in 1962 (table 3). Changes in all major producing areas are relatively small. Intended acreage in the East is down about 2 percent, with a slight reduction in Maine and slight to moderate reductions in all other States except Virginia and North Carolina, which report the same acreage as last year. Growers in the West plan about 1 percent fewer acres than in 1962. Producers in Idaho, with about 60 percent of the acreage in the West, plan 1 percent more acreage than last year. But growers report slight acreage cuts in Colorado and moderate cuts in Oregon and California.

Potato growers in the Central States plan to plant about 1 percent more acreage than last year. North Dakota reports 4 percent less acreage than in 1962, but Minnesota shows an indicated increase of 6 percent, and Michigan an increase of 3 percent.

#### Overproduction in Prospect

The intended acreage of late summer and fall potatoes, although 1 percent smaller than in 1962, is still 8 percent above that recommended in the Department's Acreage-Marketing Guide. The intended acreage with yields near the average of recent years would result in production at least moderately in

Table 3.--Potatoes, late summer and fall: Prospective plantings

Crop and area	Acreage planted			1963 as percentage of 1962
	1957-61 average	1962	Prospective 1963 <u>1/</u>	
	1,000	1,000	1,000	
	<u>acres</u>	<u>acres</u>	<u>acres</u>	<u>Percent</u>
Late summer and fall				
Maine	144.4	148.0	147.0	99
New York-Long Island	46.7	40.5	39.0	96
-Upstate	42.5	43.0	41.0	95
Pennsylvania	41.4	39.0	38.0	97
Other States <u>2/</u>	61.4	55.0	52.6	96
Eastern	336.4	325.5	317.6	98
Michigan	48.8	47.3	48.6	103
Wisconsin	52.6	51.0	51.0	100
Minnesota	104.4	115.8	122.8	106
North Dakota	112.0	120.0	115.0	96
Other States <u>3/</u>	56.1	45.7	44.6	98
Central	373.9	379.8	382.0	101
Idaho	227.7	267.8	270.0	101
Colorado	58.8	63.0	62.0	98
Washington	38.2	40.0	39.0	98
Oregon	37.6	37.5	35.5	95
California	28.9	31.0	29.5	95
Other States <u>4/</u>	27.5	27.7	24.2	87
Western	418.7	467.0	460.2	99
Total late summer and fall	1,128.9	1,172.3	1,159.8	98.9

1/ Intended acreage as of March 1.

2/ New Hampshire, Vermont, Massachusetts, Rhode Island, Connecticut, New Jersey, Maryland, Virginia, West Virginia, and North Carolina.

3/ Ohio, Indiana, Iowa, South Dakota, Nebraska, and Illinois.

4/ Montana, Wyoming, Utah, Nevada, and New Mexico.

Crop Production, SRS, USDA, issued monthly.



excess of anticipated market demand. Barring serious weather problems in Northern Europe again next season, U. S. exports of potatoes are likely to be materially smaller than in the current season. A crop of the indicated size probably would result in another season of relatively low prices to growers because of the very inelastic demand for potatoes--that is, a market will take larger quantities only at sharply reduced prices. To avoid the likelihood of excess production and low prices, the industry would do well to hold the acreage near recommended levels. The Acreage-Marketing guide for potatoes, published in February and containing details by States, recommends 6 percent less acreage of late summer potatoes than in 1962 and 9 percent less acreage for fall. Free copies of the Guide AMG-30, can be obtained from the Marketing Information Division, AMS, USDA, Washington 25, D. C.

### SWEETPOTATOES

Because of a fifth larger 1962 crop, supplies of sweetpotatoes this season have been substantially larger than in the previous season. Demand has been the same to slightly stronger than a year ago, but the heavier supplies have resulted in materially lower prices to growers. Because of the pressure of supplies on prices, USDA on January 15, 1963, announced a Section 32 purchase program for sweetpotatoes in States where growers were experiencing marketing difficulties. Through April 19, a total of 170 thousand hundredweight of sweetpotatoes had been purchased in nine States. The sweetpotatoes are being distributed to nonprofit school lunch programs and other eligible outlets.

#### Moderate Decline in Acreage Indicated

Growers as of March 1 indicated intentions to plant 210,100 acres to sweetpotatoes in 1963, 5 percent less than planted in 1962. Eight States reported the same acreage as in 1962, but no State reported a larger acreage. Intended acreage in Louisiana, most important producing State, is down 3 percent from last year. Among other important producing States, moderately less acreage is indicated in New Jersey, Alabama, Texas, and California, and substantially less in North Carolina, Georgia, and Tennessee.

#### Prospects for the 1963-64 Season

Supplies of sweetpotatoes in the coming season may be a little lighter than the heavy supplies of the current season. If farmers plant the intended acreage, and yields by States should be near the average of recent years, production would be slightly below the 1962 crop of 18.5 million hundredweight, but moderately above the 1957-61 average.

Demand for sweetpotatoes has declined in recent years. The recent development of the sweetpotato flake may result in a stable to expanding demand for sweetpotatoes over the next few years. However, production as

large as currently indicated for 1963 probably would be moderately in excess of commercial trade demand and likely would result in another season of relatively low prices to growers.

#### DRY EDIBLE BEANS

##### Remaining Supplies Probably Above a Year Ago

Overall supplies of dry edible beans available in the 1962-63 season were about the same as in the previous season. However, indications are that domestic movement of beans so far this season has been a little smaller than a year ago, but exports have been substantially larger. Thus, remaining supplies of beans appear to be moderately smaller than those of a year ago. Total remaining supplies of white beans probably are moderately larger than last year, owing mainly to substantially larger supplies of pea beans and small whites. The supply of Great Northern beans is smaller than a year ago. In the lima bean category, supplies of large limas are much larger than those of a year ago, and baby limas at least moderately larger. On the other hand, remaining supplies of colored classes of beans are materially smaller than those of a year earlier. Supplies of small red beans are substantially larger than a year ago, and red kidneys close to those of a year earlier. But remaining supplies of pintos and pinks are substantially smaller.

Because of heavy supplies available, prices received by growers for pea beans this season have averaged a little below those of a year earlier. But the smaller supplies of Great Northern beans have been moving at much higher prices. Prices of pintos and most other colored classes have averaged well above those of last season. Prices of large limas have averaged materially lower than last season.

##### Loan Activity

Production of dry beans in 1962 was 7 percent smaller than in 1961, and substantially fewer 1962-crop beans were placed under support through CCC loans and purchase agreements. Last season, growers put 5.3 million hundredweight of beans under support and eventually delivered about 3 million hundredweight to CCC. This season, 2.6 million hundredweight were placed under support. About 1.4 million hundredweight of these were pea beans, while red kidneys and pintos made up most of the remainder. Farmers probably redeemed a substantial portion of these beans before the loan maturity date, April 30, so that deliveries to CCC were much smaller than last season.

##### Early Reports Point to Smaller Acreage Than Last Year

March 1 intentions reports indicate that growers plan to plant 1,484,000 acres to dry beans in 1963, about 4 percent less than was planted in 1962. All major geographic areas indicate some cut in acreage compared



with last year, though the cut in the Northeast is very small. Growers in Michigan, who plant mostly pea beans and account for most of the total production in the Northeast, plan the same acreage as in 1962. But producers in New York State, where most of the acreage is in red kidney and black turtle soup beans, plan a 10 percent cut.

Sharpest indicated cut is in the Northwest, where most of the acreage is in pintos and Great Northern. Prospective plantings in this area are down 8 percent, with cuts indicated in all the major producing States. Intended acreage is down moderately in Nebraska and Wyoming, and a 13 percent cut is reported in Idaho. An expected shift in some acreage from beans to sugar beets in south central Idaho accounts for some of the indicated cut in that State. Growers in Washington, where most of the acreage is in small reds, plan an 8 percent cut.

Prospective acreage in the Southwest, practically all of it in pintos, is down 4 percent from last year. Colorado, which has over 85 percent of the acreage in the area, reports 3 percent less acreage. Most of the decline is in the nonirrigated area in the southwestern part of the State.

Farmers in California report intentions to plant 3 percent fewer acres to dry beans this year than last. Indicated acreage of limas is down 5 percent, and that of other beans -- mostly blackeye, pink, and small white -- is down 3 percent.

#### Prospects for the Coming Season

Supplies of dry beans in early spring appear to be moderately smaller than the heavy supplies of a year ago. Total movement of beans in the remaining months of the season probably will be the same to moderately larger than a year earlier. Thus, carryover stocks of dry beans at the end of the current season are expected to be substantially smaller than the heavy carryover at the beginning of the season. Carryover of white classes of beans, as a group, probably will be at least moderately larger than a year earlier. But total carryover of colored classes is expected to be much smaller than the heavy carryover of last season.

If farmers plant about in line with March 1 intentions and yields by States are near the average of recent years, production of beans is likely to be slightly larger than last year. If present indications materialize, total supplies of white beans in the 1963-64 season probably will be close to those of the current season; but supplies of colored beans, as a group, may be a little smaller.

USDA on April 8 announced a national average support price of \$6.32 per hundredweight for 1963-crop dry edible beans. The national average support rate, and the rates for each of the supported classes are the same as those for the 1962 crop.



The support prices by classes (basis U. S. No. 1 grade) for 1963 crop beans are \$6.40 to \$6.90 for pea and medium white beans, depending on area; Great Northern, \$6.52 to \$7.02; small white and flat small white, \$7.33; pink, \$7.13; small red, \$7.18 to \$7.28; pinto, \$5.78 to \$6.38; red kidney, \$8.51; large lima, \$10.05 to \$10.20; and baby lima, \$5.40 per hundredweight. Premiums and discounts for the 1963 crop are the same as under the 1962 program. Premiums for U. S. Choice Hand Picked and U. S. Extra No. 1 grade beans will be 10 cents per hundredweight for all except pea beans, on which the premium for U. S. Choice Hand Picked will be 25 cents. Discounts for U. S. No. 2 grade beans will be 25 cents per hundredweight. As under past programs, beans will be supported through loans and purchase agreements, which will be available from harvest through January 31, 1964. Loans in all States will mature on April 30, 1964.

#### DRY FIELD PEAS

##### Larger Supplies This Season Than Last

Considerably larger supplies of dry field peas were available for distribution this season than last. Production of Alaskas and other smooth green peas and of wrinkled peas was much larger than in 1961; and production of Canadas and other white and yellow kinds was substantially larger. However, domestic use of peas so far this season probably has been somewhat larger than a year earlier, and exports have been much heavier. Because of the stronger demand, prices to growers have averaged moderately above those of a year earlier. Domestic and export movement is expected to continue active during the remaining months of the current season, and prices to growers are likely to average the same to moderately above those of a year earlier.

##### Little Change in Acreage Expected in 1963

Barring unfavorable weather at planting time, almost as much acreage may be planted to dry peas this year as last. Growers on March 1 reported intentions to plant 348,000 acres to dry peas compared with 353,000 acres in 1962. Washington, leading producer of dry peas, is expected to plant 5 percent less acreage than last year. The intended State acreage of wrinkled kinds, used principally as seed, is expected to be reduced considerably, with some of the land being planted to smooth varieties of peas, and some planted to other crops. Idaho, second largest producer, indicates 3 percent more acreage, partly because of some winter losses of fall-sown grains.

Washington and Idaho produce about 90 percent of the total U. S. crop of dry peas. The first official estimate for 1963-crop dry peas is not available until early July. However, near-average yields on the intended acreage would result in a crop of about 4.3 million hundredweight. This compares with the large crop of 4.9 million hundredweight in 1962.

Supplies May Be Moderately  
Smaller in Coming Season

Carryover of dry peas at the beginning of the coming season are likely to be somewhat larger than the light carryover of a year earlier. But if farmers plant intended acreage, a near-normal season would result in a substantially smaller crop than last year. Under these conditions, total supplies would be moderately smaller than in the current season.

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## TRENDS IN DRY BEAN CONSUMPTION AND PRODUCTION

By Will M. Simmons 1/

During the past 25 to 30 years, striking changes occurred in the dry edible bean industry in this country. Per capita consumption of dry beans declined over most of the period but has shown no definite trend since the early 1950's. Over the years, the industry has been characterized by increasing specialization and concentration of production, rapidly advancing technology, and sharply increasing productivity. In the last 2 decades, there was a major World War, causing sharply expanding demand, and a Government price support program for most classes of dry beans. Without attempting to evaluate the many complex forces contributing to changes in the industry during the past 2 or 3 decades, the following discussion is a resume of changes in domestic consumption of dry beans, and trends in production of the major classes.

## Trends in Consumption

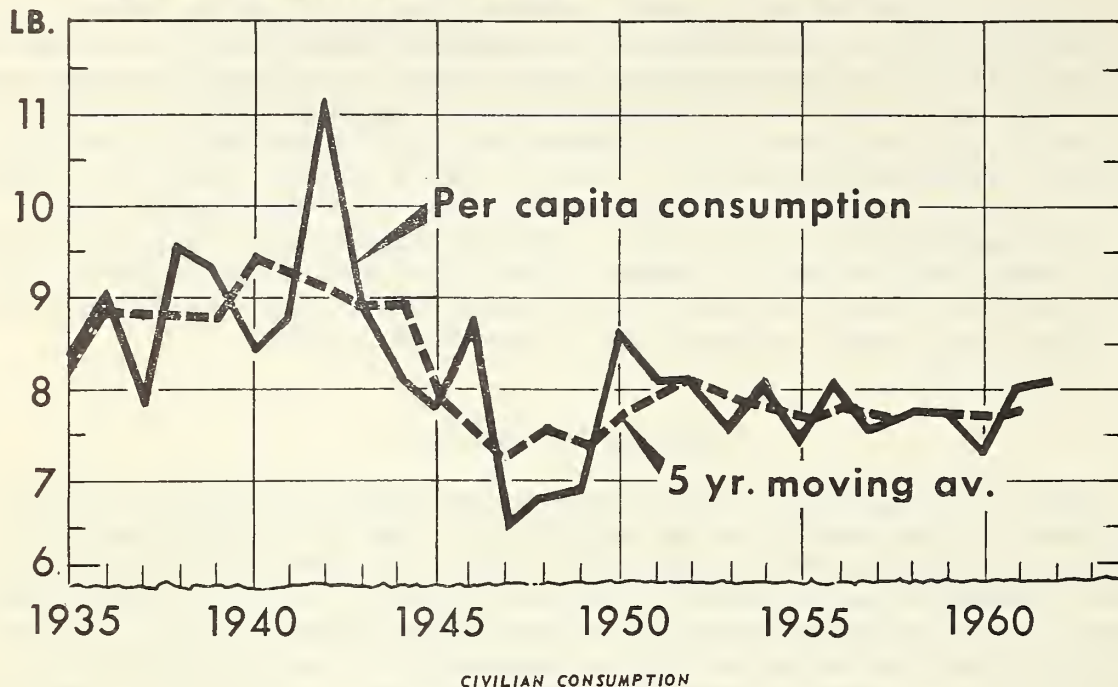
There was a generally rising trend in per capita consumption of dry edible beans in this country to the early 1940's, and in the peak year 1942, consumption averaged about 11 pounds per capita. But the rising trend in domestic consumption was reversed in the early 1940's, and by the late 1940's per capita use of beans had declined to less than 7 pounds (fig.1). At least a part of the decline during the 1940's appeared to be associated with the strong World War II foreign demand and heavy exports, a large part of which were lend-lease, to our Allies. Although support prices were in effect, production did not expand sufficiently to meet all domestic and export needs. Thus, during the war the U. S. Government allocated supplies for foreign and domestic markets. This allocation was accomplished under War Food Distribution Order 45, approved April 1, 1943, and terminated October 24, 1946. The Order required country shippers to set aside and hold for delivery to a Governmental agency a specified percentage of their deliveries into civilian channels.

Production of dry beans was up sharply in 1948, and with support rates at 90 percent of parity, deliveries to the Commodity Credit Corporation were heavy. Therefore, supplies in commercial trade channels did not increase, and domestic consumption remained at a relatively low level. With large supplies from the 1949 crop and substantial sales of Government-held beans back into domestic channels, per capita consumption in 1950 was substantially above the lows of the late 1940's. From 1951 to 1953 consumption dropped off from the 1950 level. But the downtrend apparently has been halted. Since 1953, consumption of beans has fluctuated somewhat from year to year, averaging around 7.5 to 8.0 pounds per person in most years, but has shown no definite trend.

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## PER CAPITA CONSUMPTION OF DRY EDIBLE BEANS IN THE U. S.



U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

NEG. ERS 1584-63 (4)

ECONOMIC RESEARCH SERVICE

Figure 1

Data from the 1955 Household Food Consumption Survey <sup>1/</sup> indicated that total bean consumption per person (dry beans plus the dry equivalent of canned beans) tended to decline as family income increased. However, up to the \$6,000 level of income, consumption of canned beans increased as income increased. Total per capita consumption of beans in the decade ahead probably will remain near the level of recent years. Any further decline in the use of dry packaged beans is likely to be largely offset by an increase in use of canned beans.

### Trends in Production

Drastic changes have occurred in dry edible bean production during the past 3 decades. The number of producers has declined, while average size of farm and total production have increased.

According to Census data, the number of farms producing dry beans declined from about 100,000 in 1939 to about 35,000 in 1959. But average acreage of beans harvested per farm about tripled, increasing from 16 to 46 acres.

<sup>1/</sup> The survey conducted by USDA covers all beans used at home during 1 week in the spring of 1955; restaurant meals are not included.



Expanding technology has had a sharp impact on both the organization and productivity of the industry. Between 1933-36 and 1957-60, yield per acre of dry beans increased about three-fourths (fig. 2). Acreage of dry beans expanded from the early 1930's into the early 1940's, declined into the early 1950's, and since has shown no definite trend. Because of increasing yield, production of beans expanded fairly consistently. Total output increased from an average of 11.7 million hundredweight in 1933-36 to 19.6 million hundredweight in 1961-62, an increase of about 65 percent. However, not all classes and varieties of beans shared in the expansion. The differing rate in growth, or in some instances decline, resulted in significant changes in the composition of total production.

Among important classes or groups, the most rapid increase in production occurred in colored classes. The relative importance of colored beans increased from a little more than a fourth of the national total in 1933-36, to about 40 percent of the total in 1957-60, then declined to 37 percent in the 1961-62 season (fig. 3). Although actual output of white beans increased, the group lost in relative importance from 50 percent down to 46 percent of the national

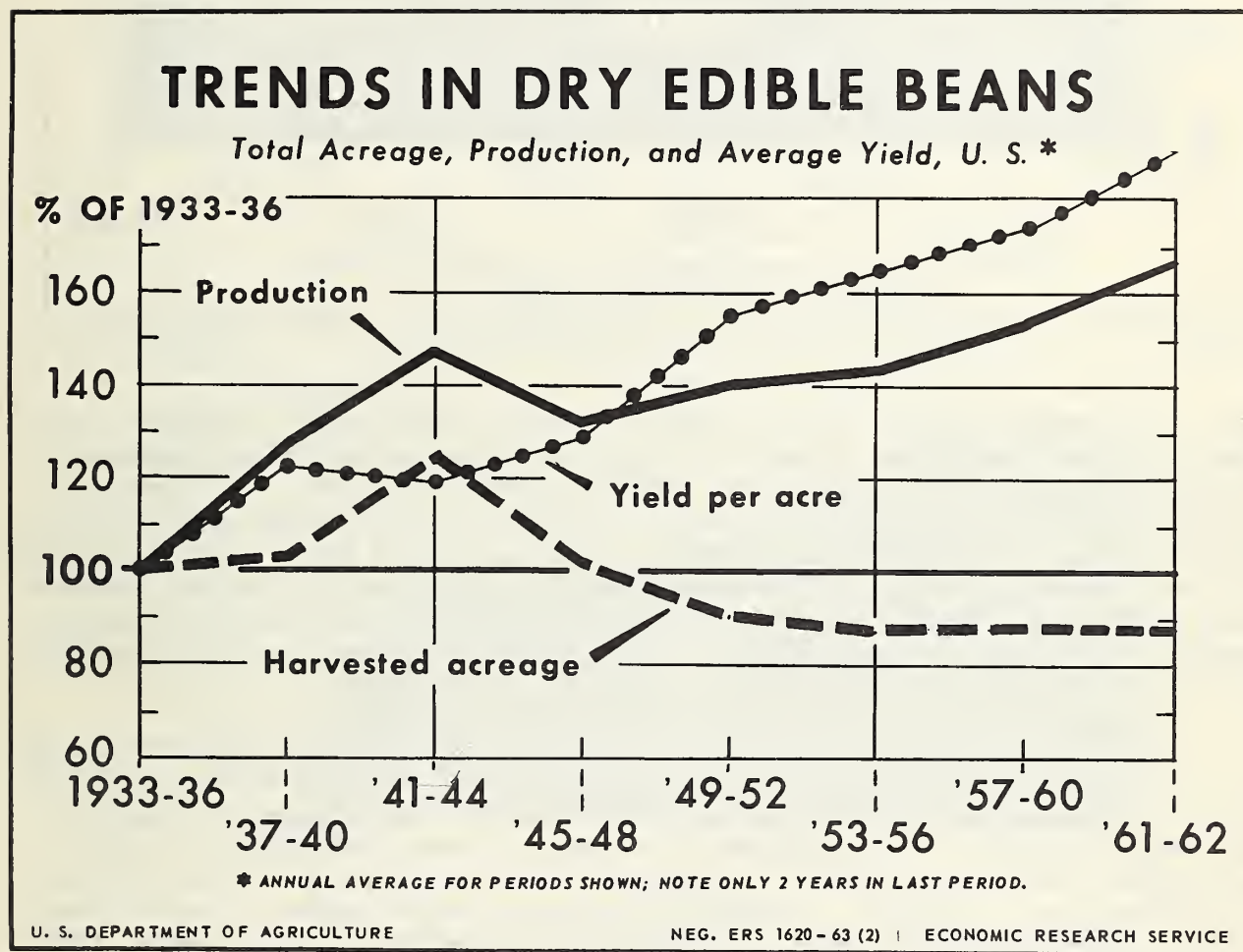


Figure 2

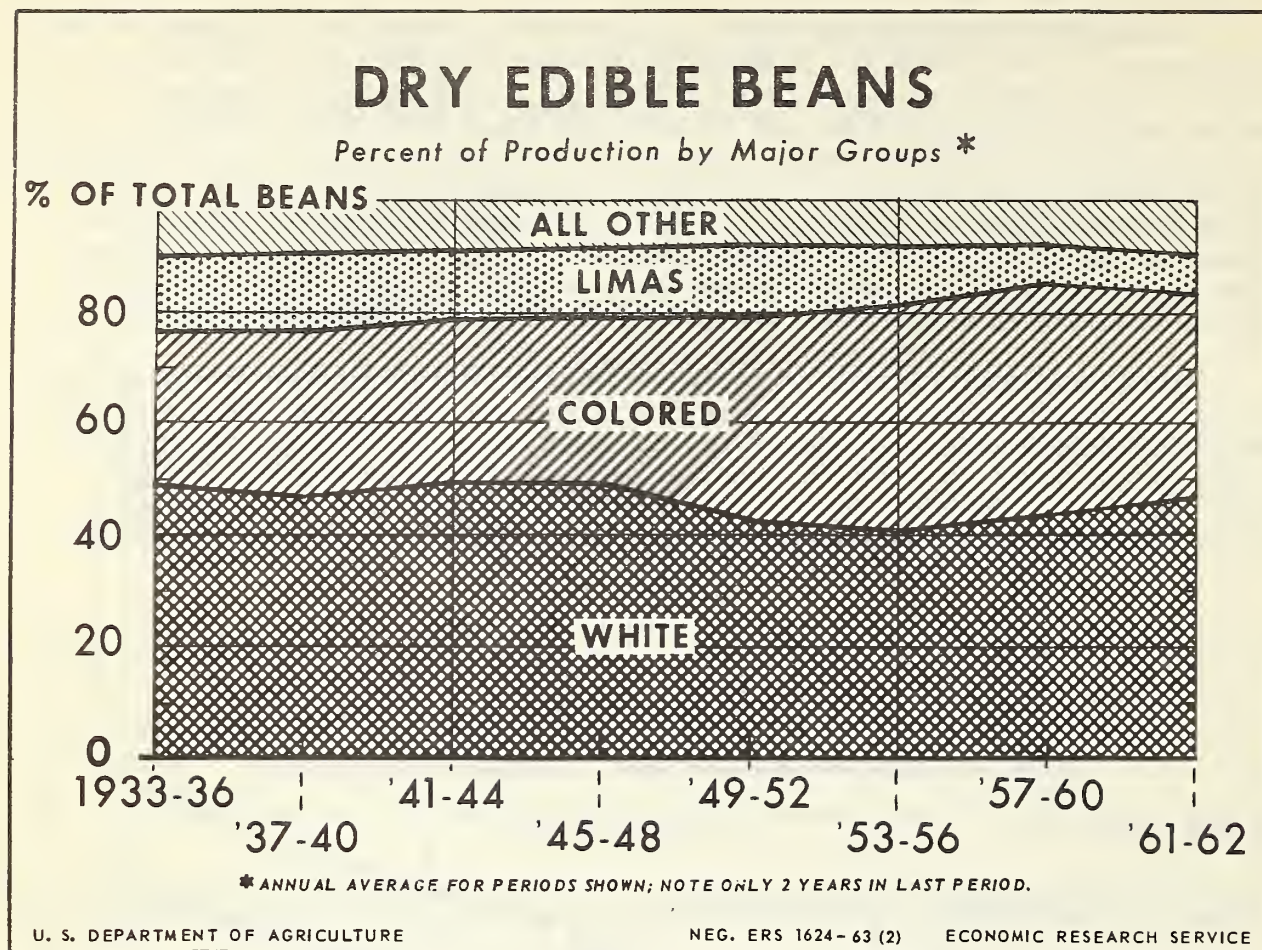


Figure 3

total. Lima beans declined sharply both in actual tonnage and in relative importance. Total commercial output of limas, all of it in California, averaged 1.4 million hundredweight in 1961-62, about 40 percent below the high levels of World War II and immediate postwar years, and about a sixth below that of the mid-1930's (fig.4). The sharpest decline occurred in baby limas where production fell from an average of 1.0 million hundredweight in 1945-48 to 400,000 hundredweight in 1957-60. Production increased somewhat in the 1961 and 1962 seasons, averaging almost 500,000 hundredweight. But output of large limas also declined, from 1.3 million hundredweight to about 900,000 hundredweight.

Except for the immediate postwar years, expansion in production of colored beans as a group was fairly consistent -- from 3.2 million hundredweight in 1933-36 to 7.4 million in 1957-60 (fig. 5). Output in 1961-62 averaged 7.3 million hundredweight. Among the more important colored classes, production of pinto beans doubled from the mid-1930's to the war years, increasing from 1.6 million hundredweight to 3.2 million. Output of this class, which makes up over three-fifths of the colored bean total, declined in the immediate postwar years, then resumed an upward trend. Production in 1961-62 averaged 4.8 million hundredweight, about 3 times that of the mid-1930's. In recent years, Colorado has accounted for about 40 percent of the pinto crop, and Idaho 25 to 30 percent. Kansas, Montana, Nebraska and Washington account for most of the remaining output.



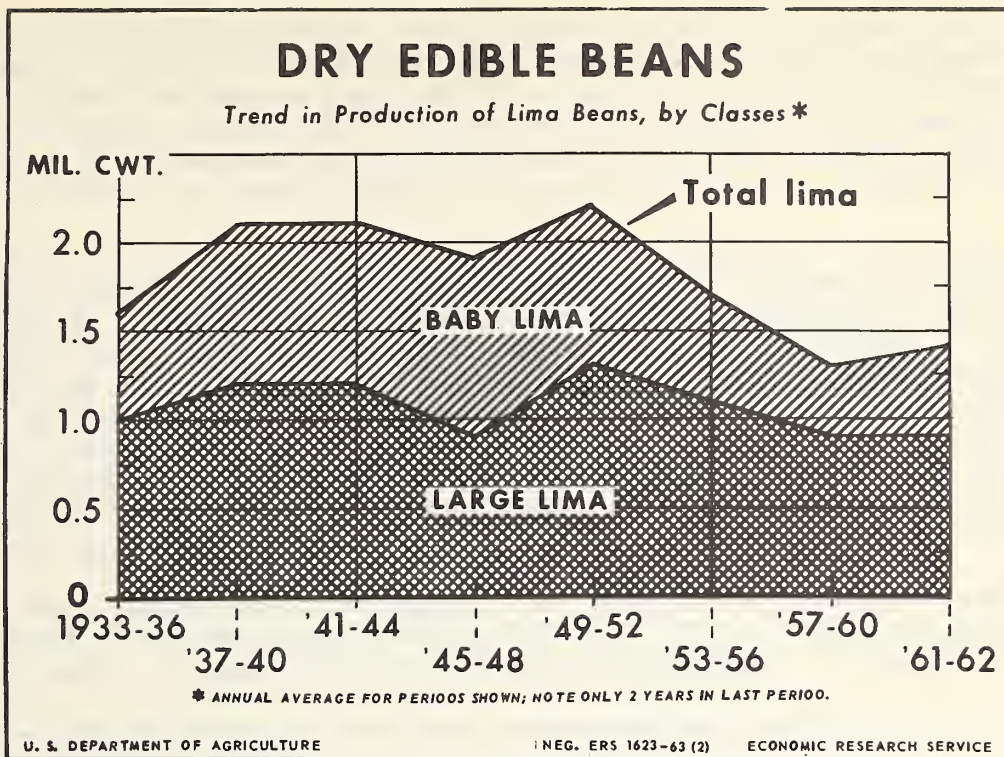


Figure 4

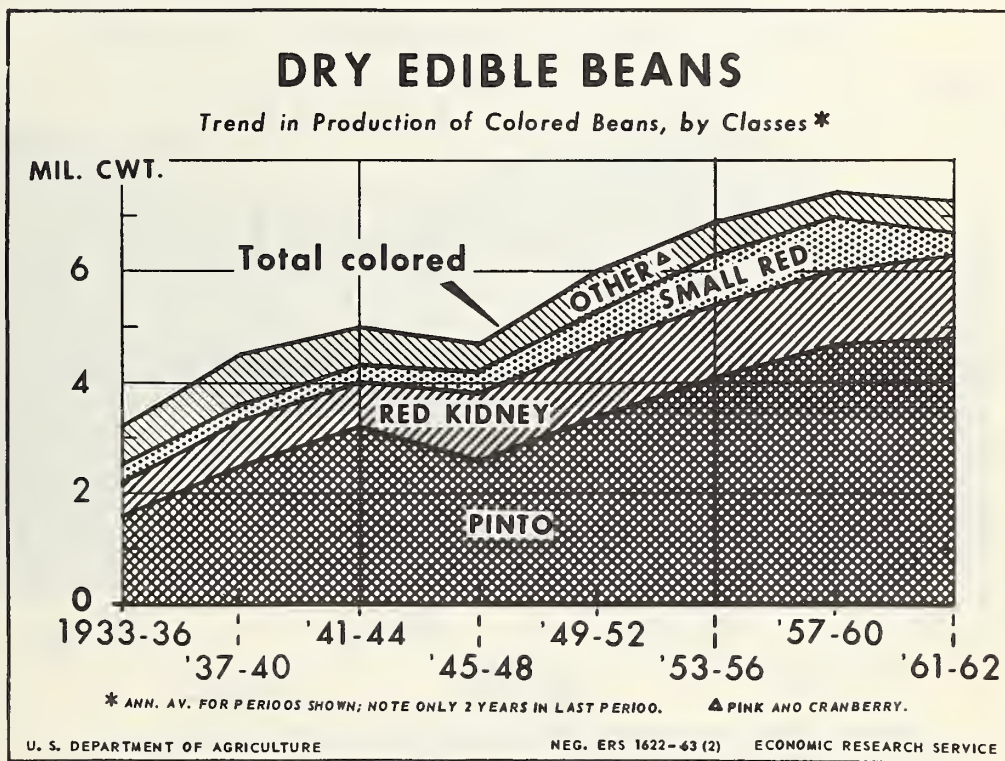


Figure 5

Production of red kidney beans expanded fairly consistently, from 600,000 hundredweight in 1933-36 to 1.3 million hundredweight in 1949-52. Until recently production of this class fluctuated considerably from year to year but averaged about the same as in 1949-52. In the 1961 and 1962 seasons, however, output was substantially larger. New York State typically produces about 60 to 65 percent of the red kidneys, with California and Michigan accounting for most of the remainder.

Output of small reds increased fairly consistently, from about 250,000 hundredweight in the mid-1930's to over a million hundredweight in 1954 and 1955. With loss of the Cuban market, however, production of small reds has been cut back substantially to around 450,000 hundredweight in 1961-62. About 60 percent of the small reds are produced in Washington, more than a third in Idaho, and small quantities in Michigan and California. Among other colored varieties, production of pink beans in California and cranberry beans in Michigan and California, has been considerably lower in recent years than in either the war or immediate prewar years.

Total output of white beans as a group increased sharply from 5.8 million hundredweight in 1933-36 to 8.6 million hundredweight in the war years of 1941-44 (fig. 6). Production declined after World War II to the mid-1950's,

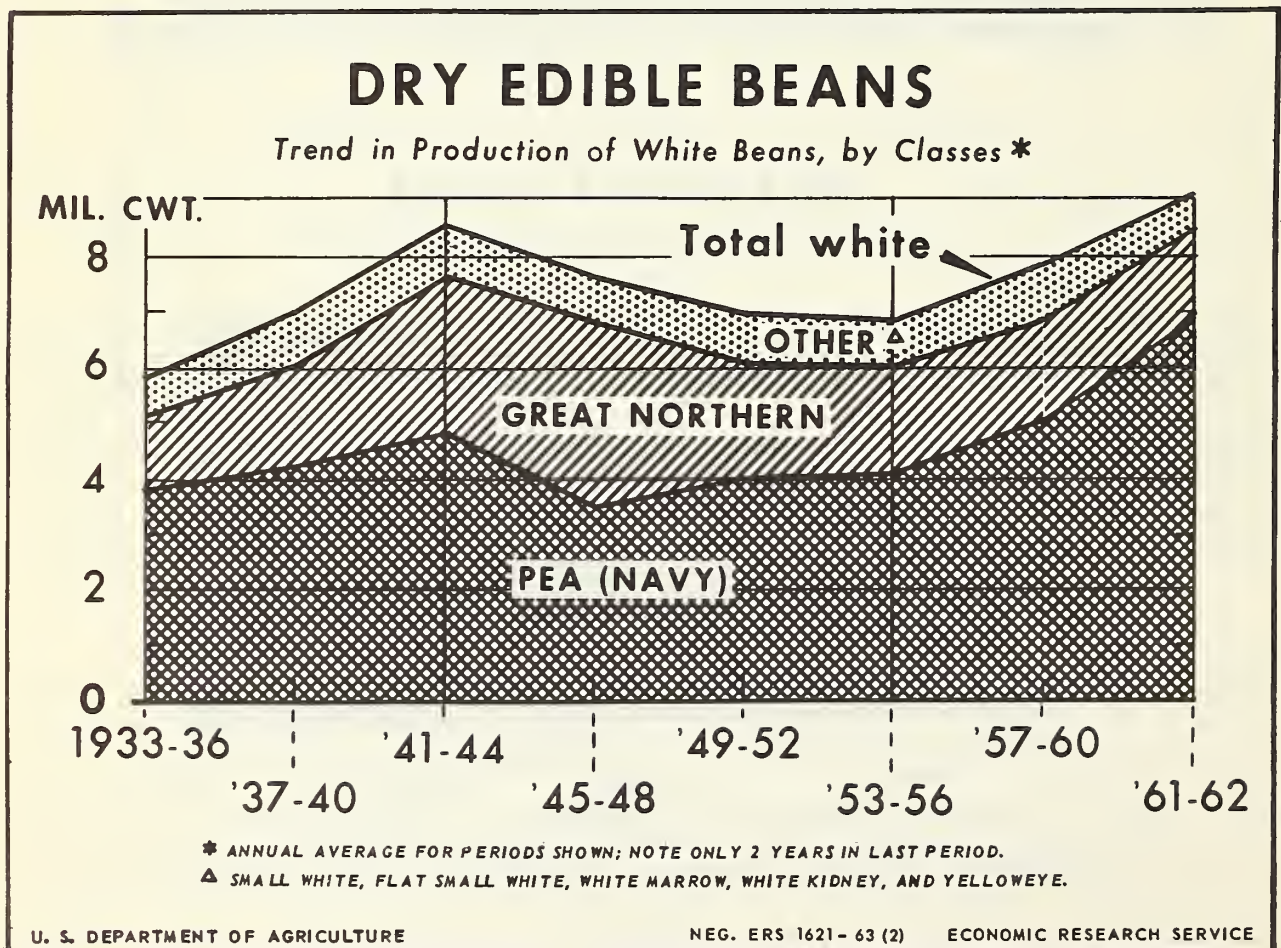


Figure 6



but since has tended to increase. In 1961-62, production averaged 9.1 million hundredweight, moderately above the high level of World War II and more than 50 percent above that of the mid-1930's. The pattern of change for pea beans, which make up almost two-thirds of the white bean group, was about the same as that of the group. Growers in Michigan produce about 99 percent of the total crop of pea beans.

Production of Great Northern beans expanded very rapidly during the war and immediate postwar years, partly as a result of a very large export market in the war-torn countries of Western Europe. Output increased from 1.3 million hundredweight in the mid-1930's to 3.4 million in 1945-48. Production of this class since has declined to an average of about 1.6 million hundredweight. Nebraska, Idaho, and Wyoming produce over 95 percent of the Great Northerns. Among other white varieties, production of small whites in California increased substantially from 1945-48 to 1957-60, but showed a cutback in the 1961-62 period. Output of white marrow beans in New York and yelloweyes in New York and Michigan has tended to decline.

Table 4.--Dry edible beans: Annual per capita consumption,  
United States, 1910-62 1/

Year	Consumption <u>2/</u>	Year	Consumption <u>2/</u>	Year	Consumption <u>2/</u>
	Pounds		Pounds		Pounds
1910	6.5	1930	9.5	1950	8.6
1911	6.3	1931	8.8	1951	8.1
1912	6.8	1932	7.4	1952	8.1
1913	6.1	1933	7.1	1953	7.6
1914	6.4	1934	9.1	1954	8.0
1915	5.8	1935	8.4	1955	7.5
1916	5.1	1936	9.0	1956	8.0
1917	7.5	1937	7.8	1957	7.6
1918	7.4	1938	9.6	1958	7.7
1919	5.4	1939	9.3	1959	7.7
1920	5.7	1940	8.4	1960	7.3
1921	4.8	1941	8.8	1961	8.0
1922	5.1	1942	11.1	1962 <u>3/</u>	8.1
1923	5.9	1943	8.9		
1924	7.8	1944	8.1		
1925	7.3	1945	7.8		
1926	7.6	1946	8.7		
1927	8.7	1947	6.5		
1928	8.6	1948	6.8		
1929	7.8	1949	6.9		

1/ Cleaned basis, calendar years.

2/ Civilian only, 1941 to date.

3/ Preliminary.

Data from the Vegetable Situation, ERS, USDA.

Table 5.---Dry edible beans: Harvested acreage, yield per acre, and production, United States, 1933-62 1/

Period	Acreage harvested	Yield per acre	Production 2/ cwt.	Period	Acreage harvested	Yield per acre	Production 2/ cwt.
1933	1,729	698	12,065	1949	1,885	1,054	19,863
1934	1,461	729	10,656	1950	1,511	1,001	15,123
1935	1,865	715	13,333	1951	1,403	1,128	15,828
1936	1,626	662	10,767	1952	1,253	1,191	14,917
Average	1,670	701	11,705	Average	1,513	1,086	16,433
1937	1,695	881	14,940	1953	1,379	1,196	16,498
1938	1,643	896	14,717	1954	1,533	1,105	16,939
1939	1,679	849	14,254	1955	1,502	1,110	16,672
1940	1,903	830	15,790	1956	1,423	1,211	17,234
Average	1,730	863	14,925	Average	1,459	1,154	16,836
1941	2,019	847	17,100	1957	1,379	1,136	15,670
1942	1,925	913	17,568	1958	1,616	1,194	19,287
1943	2,362	823	19,435	1959	1,460	1,297	18,939
1944	1,996	754	15,044	1960	1,434	1,249	17,917
Average	2,076	833	17,287	Average	1,472	1,220	17,953
1945	1,487	804	11,950	1961	1,449	1,400	20,287
1946	1,622	906	14,702	1962	1,490	1,264	18,827
1947	1,778	890	15,829	Average 3/	1,470	1,330	19,557
1948	1,938	1,000	19,384				
Average	1,706	907	15,466				

1/ Annual average for periods shown.

2/ Cleaned basis.

3/ 2-year average.

Compiled from Statistical Bulletin No. 213, Dry Beans and Dry Peas, AMS, USDA, and Statistical Bulletin No. 290, Field Crops, and annual summaries, Statis. Rptg. Service, USDA.



Table 6.--Dry edible beans: Trends in production, by groups and classes

Group and class	Annual average production 1/							
	1933-36	1937-40	1941-44	1945-48	1949-52	1953-56	1957-60	1961-62
	1,000 cwt.	1,000 cwt.	1,000 cwt.	1,000 cwt.	1,000 cwt.	1,000 cwt.	1,000 cwt.	1,000 cwt.
White:								
Pea	3,761	4,155	4,876	3,513	4,044	4,052	5,078	6,880
Great Northern	1,315	1,838	2,815	3,378	2,066	1,855	1,841	1,582
Small white 2/	388	629	685	500	592	736	780	500
Other white	323	349	265	176	265	192	158	113
Total white	5,787	6,972	8,640	7,566	6,967	6,836	7,857	9,075
Colored:								
Pinto	1,564	2,494	3,198	2,634	3,402	4,065	4,668	4,848
Red kidney	570	799	802	1,160	1,320	1,328	1,287	1,517
Small red	257	292	340	376	628	914	961	449
Pink	552	568	460	403	474	480	360	384
Cranberry	236	334	224	96	174	135	121	92
Total colored	3,179	4,486	5,025	4,669	5,999	6,922	7,397	7,290
Lima:								
Large	958	1,232	1,202	923	1,282	1,124	927	862
Baby	639	850	903	1,026	908	568	395	488
Total lima	1,597	2,082	2,104	1,949	2,190	1,693	1,322	1,350
Blackeye	579	727	640	631	374	772	781	807
All other	563	658	877	651	902	612	596	1,035
All classes	11,705	14,925	17,287	15,466	16,433	16,836	17,953	19,557
Percentage of total U. S. production								
	Percent	Percent	Percent	Percent	Percent	Percent	Percent	Percent
White:								
Pea	32.2	27.9	28.1	22.8	24.6	24.1	28.2	35.1
Great Northern	11.2	12.3	16.3	21.8	12.6	11.0	10.3	8.1
Small white 2/	3.3	4.2	4.0	3.2	3.6	4.4	4.3	2.6
Other white	2.8	2.3	1.5	1.1	1.6	1.1	.9	.6
Total white	49.5	46.7	49.9	48.9	42.4	40.6	43.7	46.4
Colored:								
Pinto	13.4	16.7	18.5	17.1	20.7	24.1	25.9	24.7
Red kidney	4.9	5.4	4.6	7.5	8.0	7.9	7.2	7.8
Small red	2.2	2.0	2.0	2.4	3.8	5.4	5.4	2.3
Pink	4.7	3.8	2.7	2.6	2.9	2.9	2.0	2.0
Cranberry	2.0	2.2	1.3	.6	1.1	.8	.7	.5
Total colored	27.2	30.1	29.1	30.2	36.5	41.1	41.2	37.3
Lima:								
Large	8.1	8.2	7.0	6.0	7.8	6.7	5.2	4.4
Baby	5.5	5.7	5.2	6.6	5.5	3.4	2.2	2.5
Total lima	13.6	13.9	12.2	12.6	13.3	10.1	7.4	6.9
Blackeye	4.9	4.9	3.7	4.1	2.3	4.6	4.4	4.1
All other	4.8	4.4	5.1	4.2	5.5	3.6	3.3	5.3
All classes	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

1/ Last period includes only 2 years.

2/ Includes flat small white.

Compiled from Statistical Bulletin No. 213, Dry Beans and Dry Peas, AMS, USDA, and Statistical Bulletin No. 290, Field Crops, and annual summaries, Statis. Rptg. Service, USDA.

Table 7.--Truck crops, potatoes and sweetpotatoes: Unloads at 41 cities, indicated periods, 1962 and 1963  
(Expressed in carlot equivalents)

Commodity	:February 16-March 15, 1962:				:March 16-April 12, 1962:				:February 15-March 14, 1963:				:March 15-April 11, 1963:			
	Rail, boat and air	Truck	Im-ports	Total	Rail, boat and air	Truck	Im-ports	Total	Rail, boat and air	Truck	Im-ports	Total	Rail, boat and air	Truck	Im-ports	Total
Asparagus	17	104	3	124	263	530	---	793	43	272	---	315	371	543	2	916
Beans, lima, snap and fava	168	529	62	759	114	481	48	643	121	605	68	794	94	568	54	716
Beets	2	34	---	36	2	56	1	59	2	53	---	55	6	62	---	68
Broccoli	84	134	---	218	149	120	---	269	134	114	---	248	165	94	---	259
Cabbage	633	1,967	---	2,600	341	2,134	74	2,549	729	2,183	---	2,912	623	2,536	1	3,160
Cantaloups and other melons 1/	---	---	481	481	---	---	751	751	---	---	516	516	---	---	959	959
Carrots	745	994	5	1,744	799	900	1	1,700	674	922	1	1,597	674	944	---	1,618
Cauliflower	163	455	---	618	216	337	---	553	195	395	---	590	136	325	---	461
Celery	711	1,317	---	2,028	677	1,218	---	1,895	840	1,419	---	2,259	891	1,447	---	2,338
Corn	106	263	7	376	310	483	1	794	35	291	2	328	425	836	2	1,263
Cucumbers	---	13	509	522	35	363	234	632	---	3	542	545	45	481	226	752
Eggplant	---	89	20	109	7	150	23	180	---	115	35	150	8	130	46	184
Escarole and endive	29	293	9	331	33	293	9	335	25	306	7	338	31	327	5	363
Lettuce and romaine	2,873	3,431	---	6,304	2,828	3,500	---	6,328	2,970	3,138	---	6,408	2,906	3,849	---	6,755
Onions 2/	438	1,593	467	2,498	448	1,663	568	2,679	613	1,539	184	2,336	687	1,771	148	2,606
Peas, green	---	21	71	92	---	30	29	59	---	17	79	96	---	34	59	93
Peppers	140	484	166	790	190	486	124	800	86	522	156	764	303	642	104	1,049
Spinach	201	108	---	309	113	180	---	293	174	138	---	312	137	187	---	324
Squash	7	293	9	309	---	244	1	245	3	376	14	393	5	385	1	391
Tomatoes	499	1,199	1,245	2,943	862	1,326	1,471	3,659	387	984	1,623	2,994	749	1,492	1,403	3,644
Turnips and rutabagas	2	265	158	425	1	243	121	365	4	238	126	368	1	175	62	238
Watermelons	---	---	117	117	39	156	172	367	---	---	59	59	1	3	260	264
Other vegetables (including mixed)	1,282	106	2	1,390	1,307	111	1	1,419	1,517	36	3	1,556	1,490	27	---	1,517
Total	5,100	13,692	3,331	25,123	8,734	15,004	3,629	27,367	8,552	13,966	3,415	25,933	9,748	16,858	3,332	29,938
Potatoes	6,402	6,621	15	13,038	7,222	6,320	24	13,566	6,026	6,318	7	12,351	7,288	6,010	10	13,308
Sweetpotatoes	3	905	---	908	7	785	---	792	9	1,025	---	1,034	6	1,045	---	1,051
Grand total	14,505	21,218	3,346	39,069	15,963	22,109	3,653	41,725	14,587	21,309	3,422	39,318	17,042	23,913	3,342	44,297

1/ Except watermelons. 2/ Includes shallots, chives, cipolinas, leeks, scallions, and green onions.

Markets include: Albany, Atlanta, Baltimore, Birmingham, Boston, Buffalo, Chicago, Cincinnati, Cleveland, Columbia, Dallas, Denver, Fort Worth, Detroit, Houston, Indianapolis, Kansas City, Los Angeles, Louisville, Memphis, Miami, Milwaukee, Minneapolis, Nashville, Newark, Tacoma, New Orleans, New York, Oakland, Philadelphia, Pittsburgh, Portland (Ore.), Providence, St. Louis, St. Paul, Salt Lake City, San Antonio, San Francisco, Washington, and Wichita.

Truck unloads are not 100 percent complete but represent highest percentage completeness obtainable under local conditions in markets covered.

Market News: Weekly reports, AMS, USDA.

Table 8.--Vegetables, fresh: Representative prices (l.c.l. sales) at New York and Chicago for stock of generally good quality and condition (U. S. No. 1 when available), indicated periods, 1962 and 1963

Market and commodity	State of origin	Unit	Tuesday nearest mid-month					
			1962		1963			
			Mar.	Apr.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.
			13	17	15	12	12	16
			Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.
<u>New York:</u>								
Beans, snap								
green, Harvesters	Florida	Bu. hamper	3.75	5.75	8.00	4.75	4.50	3.90
Beets, bunched	Texas	2/3 WGA crt. 42's	4.50	1/4.50	4.75	4.15	3.75	4.00
Broccoli, bunched	California	14's, small crt.	---	3.25	3.75	3.25	3.50	3.25
Cabbage:								
Domestic, Round type	Florida	1-3/4 bu. crt.	6.00	2.25	4.25	3.50	2.65	2.20
Carrots:								
Bunched	California	4 doz. 2/3 WGA crt.	5.35	5.38	5.75	5.35	5.30	4.90
Topped, washed	California	48-1 lb. film bag						
		crt.	6.00	5.25	5.25	4.25	4.35	4.65
Topped, washed	Texas	48-1 lb. film bag,						
		mesh bags	4.65	3.75	---	3.00	3.00	3.00
Cauliflower	California	Ctns. film wrpd 12's	---	3.65	---	4.25	3.50	3.80
Celery:								
Pascal	Florida	16-in. crt. 2-4 doz.	7.00	5.75	3.50	3.75	3.25	3.35
Pascal	California	16-in. crt. 2-2 1/2 doz.	---	8.50	5.00	4.75	4.25	4.25
Corn, green (yellow)	Florida	5 doz. crt.	5.25	3.75	---	4.00	4.40	3.90
Cucumbers	Florida	Bu. bskt.	8.50	9.25	12.50	8.50	5.75	7.00
Escarole	Florida	1-1/9 bu. crt.	2.65	1.75	2.25	2.50	1.75	1.85
Lettuce, Big Boston	Florida	2 doz. crt.	4.00	3.50	1.00	5.00	---	2.25
Onions:								
Yellow, medium,								
(Western Section)	New York	50-lb. sack	3.65	3.00	1.65	2.00	2.05	2.12 1/2
Yellow, Granex, Med.	Texas	50-lb. sack	---	4.00	---	---	---	2.80
Peppers, green	Florida	Bu. bskt., med.-lge.	3.75	5.00	6.50	7.00	2.75	3.25
Spinach, Savoy	Virginia	Bu. bskt.	---	1.75	1.25	---	---	2.25
<u>Chicago:</u>								
Beans, snap								
green, Harvesters	Florida	Bu. hamper	4.25	5.75	6.50	5.00	5.50	5.25
Beets, bunched	Texas	36-bchs.	3.00	3.75	3.65	2.90	2.75	2.65
Broccoli	California	14's, 1/2 crate	4.25	2.90	4.00	3.00	3.35	3.25
Cabbage:								
Domestic, Round type	Texas	1-3/4 bu. crt.	---	2.25	4.20	3.65	2.50	2.15
Carrots:								
Topped, washed	California	48-1 lb. film bag	5.40	4.50	4.35	4.00	3.40	3.75
Topped, washed	Texas	48-1 lb. film bag,						
		mesh bags	4.35	4.00	3.65	2.85	2.80	2.60
Corn, green (yellow)	Florida	5 doz. crt.	4.75	3.75	---	4.65	4.85	3.40
Celery:								
Pascal	Florida	16-in. crt. 2-4 doz.	7.25	6.15	3.50	3.75	3.50	3.10
Pascal	California	16-in. crt. 2-3 doz.	8.00	7.75	4.50	5.00	4.15	4.00
Cauliflower	California	Ctn. film wrpd. 12's	4.50	3.25	---	3.85	3.50	3.40
Lettuce, Iceberg type	Arizona	2 doz. head crtn.	4.15	3.00	3.65	3.00	3.00	3.20
Onions:								
Yellow, Granex, Med.	Texas	50-lb. sack	---	3.50	---	---	---	2.50
Yellow, medium	Midwestern	50-lb. sack	3.65	1.68	1.50	1.85	2.00	---
Peppers, green	Florida	Bu. bskt., large	5.25	6.00	7.25	10.00	4.00	3.25

1/ 1/2-crate.

Weekly summary of terminal market prices, Market News Reports, AMS, USDA.



Table 9.--Vegetables, frozen: Cold-storage holdings, March 31, 1963, with comparisons

Commodity	:	:	:	:	:
	March	1962		1963	
	average				
	1957-61	March 31	January 31	February 28	March 31 1/
	:	:	:	:	:
	<u>1,000 lb.</u>	<u>1,000 lb.</u>	<u>1,000 lb.</u>	<u>1,000 lb.</u>	<u>1,000 lb.</u>
Asparagus	11,861	12,152	15,012	11,592	10,741
Beans, lima:					
Fordhook	n.a.	42,434	58,713	51,715	49,226
Baby	n.a.	54,671	71,007	64,507	58,073
Total 2/	69,338	97,105	129,720	116,222	107,299
Beans, snap:					
Regular cut	n.a.	62,051	79,804	64,544	55,671
French style	n.a.	32,578	36,856	30,556	25,590
Total 2/	52,505	94,629	116,660	95,100	81,261
Broccoli	46,796	42,208	43,001	38,794	40,418
Brussels sprouts	19,607	24,775	28,925	25,732	23,400
Carrots	n.a.	29,712	52,419	46,875	40,930
Cauliflower	18,861	21,127	22,089	18,080	15,196
Corn, sweet	52,634	94,817	136,341	119,726	103,187
Peas and carrots	12,720	17,880	16,918	17,270	16,696
Peas, green	122,189	123,515	181,685	155,661	128,818
Potatoes, french fried	109,501	255,299	235,492	269,468	308,322
Spinach	35,786	35,682	33,875	25,556	33,879
Mixed vegetables	22,560	27,263	25,401	24,535	24,076
Other vegetables	100,769	111,623	151,376	128,603	120,616
Grand total	675,127	987,787	1,188,914	1,093,214	1,054,839

1/ Preliminary. 2/ Not reported separately prior to January 31, 1960.

n.a. - not available.

Cold Storage Report, SRS, USDA, issued monthly.

Table 10.--Vegetables, fresh: Average prices per hundredweight received by farmers, United States, indicated periods, 1962 and 1963

Commodity	1962		1963	
	February 15	March 15	January 15	February 15
	March 15		March 15	
	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.
Asparagus	40.10	31.10	---	40.60
Beans, snap	8.80	8.20	17.00	9.80
Broccoli	11.80	11.20	11.80	11.60
Cabbage	2.70	5.80	3.00	3.90
Carrots	3.10	4.15	2.90	2.35
Cauliflower	10.80	12.90	10.30	10.20
Celery	5.50	6.70	4.00	3.75
Corn, sweet	8.10	8.20	7.60	7.10
Cucumbers	8.10	9.50	14.00	7.00
Lettuce	5.00	6.70	3.55	3.95
Onions	6.60	6.40	1.85	2.55
Peppers, green	10.60	10.20	14.40	13.00
Spinach	12.00	9.60	8.40	12.00
Tomatoes	11.10	12.10	11.40	10.40

Agricultural Prices, SRS, USDA, issued monthly.

Table 11.--Canned vegetables: Commercial packs 1961 and 1962 and canners' and wholesale distributors' stocks 1962 and 1963, by commodities, United States

Commodity	Pack		Stocks					
	1961	1962	Canners <sup>1/</sup>		Wholesale distributors <sup>1/</sup>			
			Date	1962	1963	Date	1962	1963
	1,000 cases	1,000 cases		1,000 cases	1,000 cases		1,000 cases	1,000 cases
	24/303's	24/303's		24/303's	24/303's		24/303's	24/303's
<b>Major commodities</b>								
Beans, snap	40,163	35,837	Apr. 1	13,038	12,550	Jan. 1	3,334	3,268
Corn, sweet	46,167	45,744	Apr. 1	16,404	19,477	Jan. 1	3,917	4,435
Peas, green	32,399	33,725	Apr. 1	7,034	8,452	Jan. 1	3,340	3,483
Tomatoes	34,034	35,541	Apr. 1	10,251	12,493	Jan. 1	3,912	3,520
Tomato juice <sup>2/</sup>	38,545	48,993	Apr. 1	16,872	23,291	Jan. 1	2,647	2,594
Total	191,308	199,840		---	---		---	---
<b>Minor commodities</b>								
Asparagus	8,357	9,053	Mar. 1	1,596	1,655	Jan. 1	692	705
Beans, lima	4,250	3,615	Feb. 1	2,599	2,672	Jan. 1	529	589
Beets	10,646	12,594	Mar. 1	4,241	6,017	Jan. 1	1,107	1,190
Field peas	2,264	2,042						
Carrots	3,939	5,085	Mar. 1	2,297	2,742	Jan. 1	587	594
Okra <sup>3/</sup>	539	763						
Pickles	4/35,412	4/33,373						
Pimientos	1,198	291						
Pumpkin and squash	4,339	4,807	Apr. 1	1,426	1,594	Jan. 1	595	591
Sauerkraut	4/14,215	4/13,639	Apr. 1	5/5,290	5/5,679	Jan. 1	929	799
Potatoes	4,595	n.a.						
Sweetpotatoes	8,157	n.a.						
Spinach	7,708	7,266	Mar. 1	2,001	2,038	Jan. 1	755	697
Other greens	2,424	2,172						
Tomato products:								
Catsup and								
chili sauce	29,656	38,663	Apr. 1	14,184	21,314	Jan. 1	1,935	2,253
Pulp and puree	6,957	8,137	Apr. 1	6/1,935	6/3,813	Jan. 1	n.a.	n.a.
Vegetables, mixed	4,440	5,270						
Total comparable minor items	136,344	146,770		---	---		---	---
Grand total comparable items	327,652	346,610		---	---		---	---

<sup>1/</sup> Converted from actual cases to standard cases of 24 No. 303 cans.

<sup>2/</sup> Includes combination vegetable juices containing at least 70 percent tomato juice.

<sup>3/</sup> Okra, okra and tomatoes, and okra, corn and tomatoes.

<sup>4/</sup> Crop for processing converted to a canned basis by applying an overall conversion factor (pickles and sauerkraut 65.9 cases equivalent to 1 ton fresh.)

<sup>5/</sup> Reported in barrels; converted to 24/303's by using 17.08 cases to the barrel.

<sup>6/</sup> California only.

n.a. - not available.

Canners' stock and pack data from the National Canners Association, unless otherwise noted.  
Wholesale distributors' stock from United States Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census.



Table 12.--Vegetables, commercial for fresh market: Index numbers (unadjusted) of prices received by farmers, as of 15th of the month, United States by months, average 1935-39, average 1947-49, and 1950 to date 1/

(1910-1914=100)

Period	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Average
1935-39	114	121	133	130	125	98	87	82	81	90	103	115	107
1947-49	288	305	310	308	277	215	207	196	193	204	241	246	249
Year													
1950	257	213	195	276	231	211	200	170	156	165	214	249	211
1951	338	346	288	333	276	215	203	197	190	211	290	343	269
1952	301	249	294	341	311	294	289	240	203	227	272	285	276
1953	267	273	254	252	251	285	246	209	191	206	226	241	242
1954	254	239	236	265	255	204	222	192	176	202	240	223	226
1955	251	273	260	272	254	220	206	210	226	219	245	230	239
1956	246	276	271	246	262	291	264	202	184	215	281	267	250
1957	241	237	238	271	285	281	269	233	200	213	217	246	244
1958	310	356	401	342	280	218	196	169	186	210	244	227	262
1959	285	288	281	283	261	219	228	212	242	261	270	292	260
1960	304	275	266	272	279	233	243	202	195	214	228	233	245
1961	223	221	227	261	260	285	265	210	212	206	244	226	237
1962	297	315	376	274	393	294	253	211	209	204	259	265	288
1963 <u>2/</u>	312	302	270										

1/ In addition to the vegetables included in the series published prior to January 1954, the following have been added: Broccoli, sweet corn, cucumbers, and watermelons.

2/ Preliminary.

Agricultural Prices, SRS, USDA, issued monthly.

Table 13.--Potatoes: Acreage and prospective plantings for 1963 season with comparisons

Seasonal group	Acreage 1957-61 average	Yield per acre harvested 1957-61 average	Acreage		
			1962	1963	1963 as percentage of 1962
	1,000 acres	Cwt.	1,000 acres	1,000 acres	Percent
Acreage harvested:					
Winter	29.9	163.4	21.7	20.0	92.2
Early spring	28.4	143.9	24.4	28.2	115.6
Late spring	138.7	185.2	108.7	114.5	105.3
Total	197.0	---	154.8	162.7	105.1
Prospective plantings:					
Early summer <u>1/</u>	102.2	---	87.7	86.8	99.0
Late summer and fall <u>2/</u>	1,128.9	---	1,172.3	1,159.8	98.9
Total	1,231.1	---	1,260.0	1,246.6	98.9
Alaska, late summer and fall	---	---	.76	.82	108.0
Total	1,231.1	---	1,260.8	1,247.4	98.9

1/ Intended acreage for 1963 as of February 1.

2/ Intended acreage for 1963 as of March 1.

Crop Production, SRS, USDA, issued monthly.

Table 14.--Potatoes, winter and spring: Acreage, yield per acre, and production, average 1957-61, 1962 and indicated 1963 1/

Seasonal group	Harvested acreage			Yield per acre			Production		
	Average : 1957-61	: 1962	: Indi- cated 1963	Average : 1957-61	: 1962	: Indi- cated 1963	Average : 1957-61	: 1962	: Indi- cated 1963
	1,000	1,000	1,000	Cwt.	Cwt.	Cwt.	1,000	1,000	1,000
	acres	acres	acres				cwt.	cwt.	cwt.
Winter	29.9	21.7	20.0	163.4	191.7	190.0	4,799	4,160	3,800
Early spring	28.4	24.4	28.2	143.9	140.7	154.9	4,076	3,433	4,368
Late spring	138.7	108.7	114.5	185.2	199.5	---	25,521	21,690	---

1/ This acreage and production is later included in reports of total potatoes.

Crop Production, SRS, USDA, issued monthly.

Table 15.--Sweetpotatoes: Plantings, average 1957-61, annual 1962 and indicated 1963

Area	Acreage			Percent		
	Average : 1957-61	: 1962	: Indicated 1963 1/	: 1963 as percent- age of 1962		
	1,000 acres	1,000 acres	1,000 acres	Percent		
Central Atlantic 2/	37.2	39.0	38.3	98		
Lower Atlantic 3/	59.3	53.8	47.8	89		
South Central 4/	132.1	116.9	112.4	96		
North Central 5/	2.6	2.6	2.6	100		
California	11.0	9.5	9.0	95		
United States	241.6	221.8	210.1	94.7		

1/ Indications as of March 1. 2/ New Jersey, Maryland, and Virginia. 3/ North Carolina, South Carolina, Georgia, and Florida. 4/ Kentucky, Tennessee, Alabama, Mississippi, Arkansas, Louisiana, Oklahoma, Texas, and beginning 1959 New Mexico. 5/ Missouri and Kansas.

Crop Production, SRS, USDA, issued monthly.



Table 16.--Potatoes: Price f.o.b. shipping points and wholesale price per hundredweight at New York and Chicago, indicated periods, 1962 and 1963

Item	Week ended							
	1962				1963			
	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	
	24	24	21	19	23	23	20	
	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	
<u>F.o.b. shipping points:</u>								
New stock								
Dade County, Florida								
U. S. No. 1, Size A								
Round Red 1/	1.75	3.50	3.00	---	---	3.36	3.16	
Old stock								
San Louis Valley, Colorado								
Red McClure 2/	2.12	2.76	2.20	2.08	1.98	1.90	1.74	
Idaho Falls, Idaho								
Russets 3/	2.16	2.53	---	2.76	2.70	2.65	---	
Aroostook County, Maine								
U. S. No. 1, Size A								
Katahdin 1/ 4/	1.20	1.14	1.38	1.40	1.60	1.48	1.18	
Hartford, Connecticut-Rockville area								
Katahdin	1.69	1.52	---	1.81	1.92	1.96	1.88	
Rochester, West and								
Central New York, mostly Katahdin 1/	1.44	1.60	1.54	1.98	2.04	2.04	1.82	
Benton Harbor, Michigan								
Mostly Katahdin, washed 1/	1.48	1.60	---	1.96	2.14	2.20	---	
<u>Tuesday nearest mid-month</u>								
	1962				1963			
	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	
	13	13	17	15	12	12	16	
	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	
<u>Terminal markets:</u>								
New York:								
New stock								
Florida, Round Reds 1/ 6/	5.50	5.25	5.26	---	---	6.00	5.10	
Old stock								
Long Island, Katahdin 1/ 5/ 6/	1.80	2.00	1.90	2.30	2.50	2.55	2.40	
Maine, Katahdin 1/ 4/ 6/	2.15	2.45	2.28	2.67	2.80	2.75	2.50	
Idaho, Russets 1/ 6/	4.60	4.60	4.75	2.50	5.10	5.00	4.90	
Chicago:								
New stock								
Florida, Round Reds 1/ 6/ 7/	4.80	5.00	4.30	---	---	5.40	4.40	
Old stock								
Idaho, Russets 6/ 8/	3.60	3.75	3.85	4.20	4.25	4.00	3.75	
1/ 50 pound price doubled.								
2/ 2 3/4" minimum, washed.								
3/ 20-30% 10-oz. and larger.								
4/ 2 1/4-4" minimum.								
5/ Chippewas and Katahdin, unwashed.								
6/ U. S. No. 1, Size A.								
7/ Street sales.								
8/ Carlot sales.								

F.o.b. prices are the simple averages of the mid-point of the range of daily prices. Terminal market prices are for Tuesday of each week and are submitted by Market News representatives to the Fruit and Vegetable Division of AMS.

Table 17.--Sweetpotatoes: F.o.b. prices at Southern Louisiana points and representative market prices (l.c.l. sales) at New York and Chicago for stock of generally good quality and condition (U. S. No. 1, when available), indicated periods, 1962 and 1963

Location and variety	Unit	Week ended							
		1962				1963			
		Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	
		24	24	21	19	23	23	20	
		<u>Dol.</u>	<u>Dol.</u>	<u>Dol.</u>	<u>Dol.</u>	<u>Dol.</u>	<u>Dol.</u>	<u>Dol.</u>	
<u>F.o.b. shipping points</u>									
S. W. Louisiana points									
Porto Rican, U. S.	50 pound:								
No. 1, cured	crate	4.20	4.25	4.66	2.75	2.80	2.80	2.70	
		Tuesday nearest mid-month							
		1962				1963			
		Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	
		13	13	17	15	12	12	16	
		<u>Dol.</u>	<u>Dol.</u>	<u>Dol.</u>	<u>Dol.</u>	<u>Dol.</u>	<u>Dol.</u>	<u>Dol.</u>	
<u>Terminal markets</u>									
New York:									
New Jersey, orange	Bushel								
Jersey type	basket	3.85	4.25	4.25	2.25	2.25	2.25	2.15	
North Carolina	Bushel								
Porto Rican type	basket	5.00	5.15	5.35	3.50	3.50	3.50	3.50	
Chicago:									
Louisiana,	50 pound:								
Porto Rican, cured	crate	4.75	5.00	5.35	3.60	3.50	3.50	3.45	

F.o.b. prices are simple averages of the mid-point of the range of daily prices. Market prices are for Tuesday of each week and are submitted by Market News representatives to the Fruit and Vegetables Division of AMS.

Table 18.--Average price per hundredweight received by farmers for potatoes, sweetpotatoes, dry edible beans, and dry field peas, United States, indicated periods, 1962 and 1963

Commodity	1962			1963		
	Feb.	Mar.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	
	15	15	15	15	15	
	<u>Dol.</u>	<u>Dol.</u>	<u>Dol.</u>	<u>Dol.</u>	<u>Dol.</u>	
Field crops:						
Potatoes 1/	1.22	1.33	1.54	1.61	1.56	
Sweetpotatoes	5.23	5.63	4.04	4.05	3.87	
Beans, dry edible	6.63	6.41	6.83	6.96	6.89	
Peas, dry field	4.11	4.17	4.35	4.54	4.52	

1/ Monthly average price.

Agricultural Prices, SRS, USDA, issued monthly.

Table 19.--Beans, dry edible: Prospective plantings for 1963 season, with comparisons 1/

Group of States	Acreage planted 1957-61 average	Acreage planted		
		1962	Indicated 1963 <u>2/</u>	1963 as percentage of 1962
	1,000 acres	1,000 acres	1,000 acres	Percent
New York and Michigan	645	690	680	98.6
Nebraska, Montana, Idaho, Wyoming, and Washington	340	321	295	91.9
Kansas, Colorado, New Mexico, and Utah	274	298	287	96.3
California	263	230	222	96.5
United States	1,521	1,539	1,484	96.4

1/ Includes beans grown for seed.2/ Indications as of March 1.

Crop Production, SRS, USDA, issued monthly.

Table 20.--Peas, dry field: Prospective plantings for 1963 season, with comparisons 1/

State	Acreage planted 1957-61 average	Acreage planted		
		1962	Indicated 1963 <u>2/</u>	1963 as percentage of 1962
	1,000 acres	1,000 acres	1,000 acres	Percent
Minnesota	9	6	5	83
North Dakota	8	4	8	200
Idaho	105	132	136	103
Colorado	18	13	13	100
Washington	164	182	173	95
Oregon	14	16	13	81
United States	321	353	348	98.6

1/ In principal commercial producing States.2/ Indications as of March 1.

Crop Production, SRS, USDA, issued monthly.



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